TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 23.

LIMIT PRICE OF COAL AT MINES TO $3.50 TON

Maximum Accepted in 80 Per Cent of Fields Producing Fuel During Present Strike.

Having obtained an agreement among operators producing 80 per cent of the bituminous coal now being mined to restrict spot prices to a maximum of $3.50 a ton for the duration of the strike, Secretary Hoover was understood later to be considering a conference of wholesale and retail dealers to discuss means of insuring to the public the benefits of the price agreements.

Definite plans for the conference are yet to be determined, it was said. The general proposal is to obtain the co-operation of the two classes of dealers.

Secretary Hoover said he regretted that the small minority of operators, representing Western Kentucky, had refused to co-operate and are demanding higher prices.

Consumers can insure themselves a square deal under the established prices by checking freight rates with the maximum price, he said, to determine whether they are buying contract coal and make proper allowances for cost of retail distribution.

The maximum price, he explained, applies solely to spot coal and consumers who are not treated fairly may appeal to the commerce department with assurance that inquiry into their cases will be instituted.

Mr. Hoover announced he had been advised that operators of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky would accept the maximum of $3.50 a ton, while Alabama operators will accept the rate 25 cents a ton below the Garfield scale.

Western Kentucky operators, he continued, are demanding $4.25 a ton but he did not feel justified in advising the public to accept that price level, although he said production costs were higher there than in other fields.

FARM OUTLOOK SEEMS BRIGHTER

U. S. Bureaus Predict Heavy Demand From Abroad for Products.

Rise in prices of leading farm products reflects improvement in the economic status of the farmer. While losses in the farm regions have been severe and largely unavoidable because of the slump from peak prices a year ago, the reports to the federal reserve board and the department of agriculture show that the growers are going ahead with new crops in orderly fashion.

Government officials expect to see a great increase in foreign demand for American products before the close of the year, and this will enhance the farmers' position, it is believed, for larger demand from abroad for America's surplus will cause prices of the farm commodities to rise in value.

The government now faces the problem of insuring for the farmer some additional credit methods by which he may more easily finance his crop operations, regardless of which price conditions in another year, however favorable for the farmer, still leave him with inadequate financing opportunities.

Officials of the administration incline to the view that as the farmer has only one turnover each year some method must be devised to enable him to get long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest.

There is growing distrust by the administration of a system which permits the farmer to be "gouged" by money pirates on funds borrowed and needed for necessary operations. Ways are to be found to alleviate this condition. The President and his advisers now are addressing themselves to this subject. It will be followed probably by demands that congress enact new laws or amend existing ones to simplify the farmer's banking procedure.

The farmer, instead of being forced to pay 12 per cent interest to usurious banker in states where such excessive rates are exacted under local laws, should be allowed to have long-term loans, at low rates, through agencies which the government should give permanent form.

One of the suggestions now advanced is that congress should authorize the establishment of a farm credits department in each of the federal land banks throughout the country.

"Two-Gun Murphy" Home From France

"Two-Gun Murphy," champion roundup man of the A. E. F., with a record of 500 deserters captured, landed in the United States on the steamer Chateau Thierry.

His exploits include a double handed pistol battle with drug peddlers in an alley in Paris; capture of a deserter after whom he dived through a Paris subway window, and pursuit of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger in Germany.

"Two-Gun Murphy" hopes to become a "government investigator." Early in his career he practiced hunting moonshiners in Spartanburg, N. C.

The Chateau Thierry brought back also the bodies of 72 soldiers who died while members of the American Army of Occupation in Germany.

Lillian Russell, Famous Actress, Taken by Death

Mrs. Lillian Russell-Moore, wife of Alexander P. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader, and noted stage beauty of a score and more years past, died at her home in Pittsburgh on June 6, after an illness of several days.

At the bedside at the end were her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Calbit; Mr. Moore, her niece, Mildred A. Martin, and Dr. C. B. Schilldecker.

Following a crisis in Mrs. Moore's condition last Saturday, her physicians had expressed belief that she would rally, but later it became evident that she had suffered a relapse.

Lillian Russell was born in Clinton, Ia., December 4, 1861. With her parents she went to Chicago when five years of age.

She was educated in the convent of the Sacred Heart at Chicago. She studied vocal and violin music and studied for the opera under Leopold Damrosch.

Miss Russell had been married four times. Her first husband was Harry Braham, conductor of Edward L. Rice's Pinafore company. Her second husband, Edward Solomon, was conductor of the Casino orchestra. John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini, operatic tenor, was her third husband and Mr. Moore the fourth.

Miss Russell's first stage appearance was in the chorus of Rice's Pinafore company in 1879. She later sang ballads in Tony Pastor's theater, taking the stage name of Lillian Russell. She sang in the Casino theater until 1899.

Later Miss Russell went on the road with Weber and Field and later on joined the McCaull opera company, of which she was prima donna until her own company was organized. Miss Russell starred in various opera roles in the United States and England, frequently appeared in vaudeville and in 1913 toured the country delivering a lecture on "How to Live a Hundred Years."

During the war Miss Russell was active in Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. Her father and mother were Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Leonard. Her father was a lithographer.

Will Go to Canada to See Corn Borer

To get a first-hand understanding on what the European corn borer can do in regions where it is bad, agricultural agents of the first two tiers of lakeshore counties in northern Ohio will cross to Canada during the first week of next September and be the guests of provincial entomologists of the Canadian government on a tour of the borer-plagued region around St. Thomas, Ontario.

T. H. Parks, extension entomologist of the Ohio State university, is making the arrangements for the trip. He was one of a group that inspected the Canadian area last Fall, shortly after the first discoveries of the borer were made in Ohio lake shore counties. The state department of agriculture, through L. J. Tabor, director, has placed the state fisheries tug at the disposal of the county agents' party.

Particular interest attaches to the Canadian area, since entomologists now believe that the Ohio infestation may be due to borer moths flying across Lake Erie with the aid of high prevailing winds that blow from the Canadian side.

Flapping to Stop After Midnight

The flapping of the flapper and the vamping of the vamp hereafter will cease at midnight—on the dot—under rules to be placed in effect by the League of Brooklyn Parents "to remove temptations from the paths of their children and to avoid complications."

The league is headed by Mrs. F. O. Affeld and besides the curfew the organization will agitate for:

Chaperons for all parties and for the return home.

Simple, refined clothes at all affairs.

Parties to be held only Saturday and Friday nights.

A careful selection to be made of plays and picture shows.

The league frowns on:

Improper dances.

Practice of serving refreshments after dances.

Practice of attending more than one party the same evening.

HE CAN CROWD IN ANOTHER "HYPOCRITE"

The Rev. Jesse Halsey, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church, Walnut Hills, Ohio, hung out this sign in front of the church:

"The church is full of hypocrites. There is always room for one more."

The pastor explained that he received a letter by an anonymous critic of the church which contained the foregoing phrase.

"I desire to welcome the stranger to our services Sunday," said Rev. Mr. Halsey, "and this was the only way of reaching him."

THE RIVER JORDAN TO RISE AND SHINE

Waters of the river Jordan will be transformed into light and power for Palestine under a plan announced by the Jewish Joint Distribution committee which is assisting in financing two great hydraulic plants.

Pinchus Ruttenberg, a Russian engineer, has informed members of the committee that he has British concessions which will permit construction of one plant in the Jaffa district and another further down the river.

Would Abolish Nobel Prize

The Nobel prize committee, it is reported in a Central News dispatch from Christiania, purposes introducing a bill in the Swedish parliament to amend the laws governing the Nobel peace prize foundation so that the award of the peace prize may be provisionally discontinued. The money saved would go to swell the main fund out of which all the prizes are paid.

RAILWAY STRIKE THREATS AREN'T WORRYING ROADS

Executive Says Time Is Inopportune for Employes to Quit in Pay Cut Protest.

Strike clouds looming across the industrial horizon are not regarded with apprehension by the country's leading executives, it was stated by authorities last week.

"We do not take the present strike threats seriously," said the president of one of the big Middle West railroad systems. "A strike now, or a month from now, would be inopportune from the standpoint of the men, and their leaders know it.

Conditions Against Strike.

"Two things are against the likelihood of a strike. First, employment conditions, men are not scarce. Second, wages; even with the new cut, the pay of railroad men will be higher than in other industries."

The railroad president, who asked that his name be not used, said the "counsel of war" called by the brotherhoods in Cincinnati to take up the wage reductions ordered effective July 1 by the United States railroad labor board, is in his opinion, "bluff pure and simple."

"They've got to make a play," he asserted. "It would be bad policy to assent to the wage cuts without protest."

It was pointed out by the railroad president that the railroads would be taking a cut in revenue July 1, as well as the employes. He said:

Rate Loss $250,000,000.

"Our people estimate that the interstate commerce commission ruling reducing freight rates 10 per cent will slash the revenue of the American railroads approximately $250,000,000.

"At the same time, the maintenance of way employes are cut approximately $50,000,000 and the shop crafts are to be cut about $50,000,000.

"Thus it becomes evident that the railroads, through increased business, must make up the difference between what they gain on the wage cuts and what they lose on the freight cuts, which is just about $150,000,000.

Farm Life Helped by Extension Work

Farm and home practices of 1,200,000 farmers, 400,000 farm women and 445,700 farm boys and girls were greatly improved last year as the result of extension work on the part of the department of agriculture in co-operation with the states, a report to the department asserts.

During the year, the report stated, 550,000 gardens were established and thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables canned, brined and dried as a result of this work.

Club boys and girls numbering 205,000, who reported the results of their work, produced $5,600,000 worth of products, including pigs, calves, poultry, vegetables and fruits. In addition, there were 240,000 boys and girls enrolled who did not report.

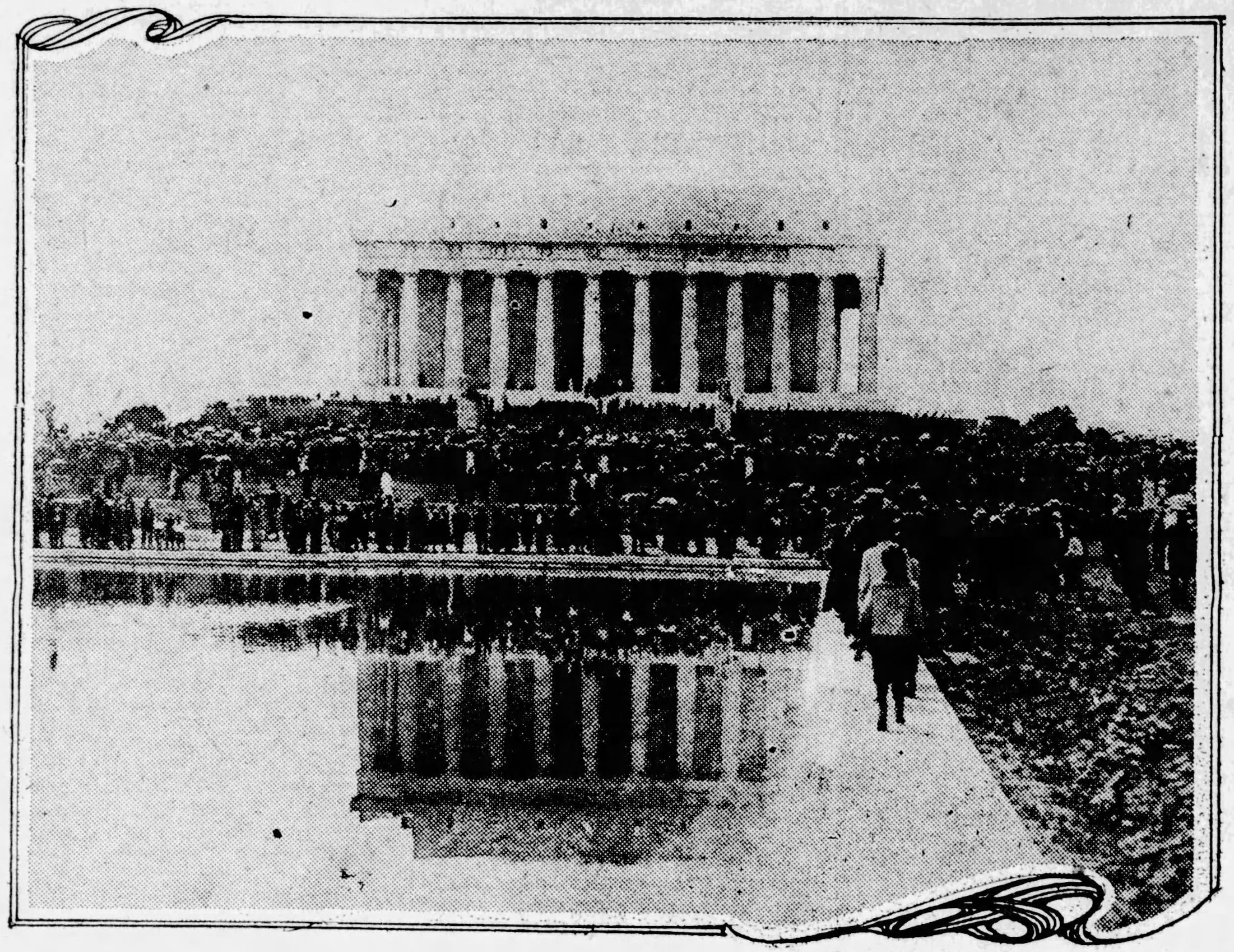
WAR SONG WRITER DIES BLIND PAUPER

That Paul Barnes, who died in Manhattan state hospital, Ward's island, May 8, insane, blind and a pauper, was the author of "Good-bye, Dolly Gray," the battle chant of American soldiers and sailors in the war against Spain, became known recently.

Barnes was the author of many other songs once popular. Among some 50 are "Josephine, My Joe," "Down by the Riverside," "Dreamin'," "Venetian Moon," and "Mammy Jenny's Lullaby."

The last appearance of Paul Barnes was in English music halls just at the outbreak of the war. When he and his wife, who worked with him, returned to Broadway they found themselves forgotten and soon, through worry, Barnes became insane.

Lincoln Memorial Dedicated Recently



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THIS is a view of the Lincoln Memorial and part of the throng of 100,000 that witnessed the dedication and heard President Harding eulogize the North and the South in his speech of acceptance. The reflection of the structure is shown in Mirror Basin which was especially flooded for the occasion.

G. A. R. ARRANGES LAST BIG MARCH

Civil War Veterans, With Fife and Drum Corps, to Meet in West.

Less than 30,000 strong, a depleted, gray-haired army of Civil war veterans will make what is believed to be one of its last marches in parade Sept. 27 at Des Moines, Ia.

The fife and drum corps of every G. A. R. post in the United States will be brought to Des Moines for the 1922 national encampment Sept. 24 to 28, and will march in a grand parade of G. A. R., World war and Spanish American war veterans, Sons of Veterans, Women's Relief Corps Daughters of Veterans and Sons of Veterans auxiliary, Sept. 27.

This is believed to be the greatest gathering of fife and drum corps held since the historic march of union forces through Washington at the close of the Civil war. The corps will all be lodged in the same hotel. During the five days of encampment they will play at mass meetings and on street corners to keep the city and its thousands of visitors in the spirit of the early '60s.

Including ladies' auxiliaries and other organizations who will hold national conventions in connection with the encampment, a combined attendance of more than 50,000 was estimated by George E. Hamilton, secretary of the Des Moines convention bureau and chairman of the housing committee.

Local committees are at work on plans for decoration of the city and entertainment of visitors. Large delegations are already registering from southern as well as northern states. Massachusetts is chartering an entire train.

Sergeant York Gets Deed to 400 Acres

Sergeant Alvin York at last feels secure, the deed of his 400-acre river bottom farm in Fentress county, Tenn., having been presented to him with title clear by J. T. Whealea of Jamestown, one of the trustees of the fund started by Nashville Rotary club with which the farm was purchased. The first campaign for the fund left the title to the farm clouded with a mortgage. A second campaign was inaugurated by the Rotarians and the mortgage was paid.

Vets in Blue and Vets in Gray Help Dedicate Lincoln Shrine

Homage of a people was poured out on Memorial day at the shrine in Washington erected by a decade of patient labor to Abraham Lincoln. Under the thoughtful gaze of his marble likeness, dim in the shadowy background of the gleaming white temple his countrymen have raised to him, thousands of Americans were gathered.

Men great in the councils of the nation were there. The President came to accept in the nation's name the memorial reared at the river brim. A former president came gladly to give accounting of his trust as head of the commission that saw the great work to its completion. Senators, representatives, cabinet officers, admirals and generals all were there; but it was not these, lavish as were their tributes to the great dead, who made the day historic. It was the swelling tide of humble people who stood for hours under a blazing sun to claim this temple of freedom and the man whose memory it enshrines as their own.

Robert Lincoln There.

When the last word was said, when the President had gripped hands with Robert Lincoln at the foot of the father's statue, the public broke over the barriers and swept unchecked up the wide steps to see for itself the things that have been wrought in the people's name.

Along the front benches facing the great statue above, were gathered the veterans. To the right, a handful of old men had donned again the blue. Flanking these to the left, a bare score of gray clad veterans of the armies of the South stood proudly to salute the flag that Lincoln's vision and high courage preserved as the flag of one people.

President Harding's voice thrilled as he paused to draw attention to the gray clad veterans and recall that twice since Lincoln died, men of the southern states, sons of such men as these old warriors, had come in their strength to fight for the flag to which their fathers returned after the bitter '60's.

Justice Taft Speaks.

In transferring the memorial from the commission to the head of the government, Chief Justice Taft told how its first suggestion had come 20 years ago into the stately structure of today.

The only other speaker was Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, speaking for the negro Americans. He laid weight upon the declaration that it was Lincoln's name that stood first in the hearts of these 12,000,000 of his countrymen. Lincoln's death, he said, was "the last and costliest sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

The only other feature of the dedication ceremony was Edwin Markham's declamation of his revised poem to Lincoln.

Gets Applications for Hand of Widow

Congressman James T. Begg of Sandusky, who is promoting the matrimonial aspiration of a Seneca county widow, has received application No. 2.

"I would be pleased if you would send me her address at once," writes the second candidate for the lady's hand.

"She asked that I refer any letters she might be interested in to her," replied Begg, "therefore I am forwarding your letter to her and perhaps you will soon hear from her direct."

The widow wrote Begg originally in despair of getting properly mated again, asserting she would have absolutely nothing to do with the ordinary coarse, vulgar, tobacco-chewing male.

"Oh, I can get a husband," she wrote, "but I am like the Irishman who said that who he wanted he couldn't get and who he could get the 'divil himself' would not want."

Markets Broadcast by 41 Stations

Forty-one radio stations are now broadcasting weather, crop and market news for the United States department of agriculture. Four new stations have been put in operation at Milwaukee, Memphis, Jacksonville and Roswell, N. M.

The radio news service of the agricultural department was started in an experimental way less than 18 months ago. The practicability of getting market reports to farmers and other agricultural interests by this means was soon demonstrated, and the department has received hundreds of requests from private and public agencies to furnish them with weather, crop and market news for radio telephone broadcasting. These requests have been granted to stations licensed by the commerce department. Much of the interference with the broadcasting of agricultural reports has been eliminated through the recent assignment of a 485-meter wave length for broadcasting this class of news.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

WHILE two million young Americans were in France fighting under the Stars and Stripes and two million more were in khaki on this side of the ocean waiting for the call to go across; while members of the Red Cross and citizens generally were working and giving to their limit toward prosecution of the war, another kind of citizen was busy robbing the government. He was a big fellow, this robber-citizen.

For nearly a century and a half men have died for the Flag in whose shadow the government has been robbed.

Since the war ended Americans have been shocked at the open crimes committed by young men. Postoffice and payroll robberies have run into many millions. What is the psychology of it all? Between the men who rob the government through contract in its day of danger and the fellows who work with a gun pointed at the victim's head the choice is with the latter. The black mask is preferable to the guise of respectability.

Government Starts on Graft.

Congress has voted half a million dollars to Attorney General Daugherty to hire a cabinet of the best lawyers he can find to prosecute the war grafters and "respectable" robbers. This work began this week, and may heaven help those engaged in the task to go about it conscientiously, no matter who goes to prison.

This nation needs a baptism of old-fashioned honesty.

In a recent address to the United States Chamber of Commerce President Harding said this:

"I would like to charge you men and women of influence and responsibility with the task of eliminating from American commerce those who do not have conscience, whose conscienceless practices bring that criticism which sometimes attends our American activities."

That's good stuff. It provides a moral background for the work that Mr. Daugherty and his attorneys are to do. The government cannot consistently dedicate memorials to the great, honest Abe Lincoln and close its ears to the charges of wholesale fraud.

Big Job of Auditing.

Attorney General Daugherty and the Department of Justice have a big job before them. They will have the books of 100,000 war contractors to go over.

If Mr. Daugherty is open to criticism it is because of the delay in starting the investigation. Now that it is started the big thing for him to do is to go through with it at any cost. Many obstacles will be put in his way. A common bandit hasn't much chance when comes to trial, but the influential robber has many friends, and they may be expected to do all they can to shield him.

Enough crookedness has already been shown to justify the government's expenditure of twice five hundred thousand dollars in prosecuting those responsible for frauds.

The people who must pay the bill will not be satisfied until the guilty are landed in jail, along with the postoffice bandits.

Report Justifies Investigation.

When Charles E. Hughes was appointed by President Wilson to make a report on aircraft frauds and war grafters he reported that prosecution was warranted under the criminal code backed up with civil proceedings to recover moneys to the treasury.

The Hughes investigating committee as well as the house and senate committees all developed facts clearly indicating that hundreds of men were guilty of criminal conspiracy in handling aircraft and other war contracts.

Government accountants find that the following payments have been made to aircraft contractors:

Martin-Wright Aircraft Corporation	$5,267,476.75
Lincoln Motors Company	9,188,561.98
American Electro Products Co.	2,057,261.72
Dayton-Wright Company	2,554,383.27

An audit of the account of the Phillips & Stephens concern which bought surplus lumber from the government after the war, shows:

Value of lumber sold, $4,697,171.13; amount received by the United States, $2,843,095.09; balance due the United States, $1,854,076.04.

Political Influence at Work.

It is understood that there have been payments running into millions of dollars to a single contractor with no supporting voucher whatever. Apparently the door was open for every variety of graft and fraud. According to an officer of the treasury department there is approximately one billion dollars charged against disbursing officers of the War Department for which it was impossible to obtain accounts that would be accepted by the comptroller of the treasury.

In the aircraft deal there are indications that wholesale and systematic frauds were perpetrated by a small group of contractors who, through political influence, obtained the control of aircraft production to the exclusion of experienced concerns who were brushed aside.

These are some of the things Attorney General Daugherty has before him. It is his opportunity to become one of the most useful members of President Harding's cabinet. He needs no greater inspiration than Mr. Hughes' investigations under President Wilson. When Mr. Hughes investigates the public knows his report is never made until after honest and painstaking work.

The job of preaching honesty to the dishonest should be left to the chaplain of the penitentiary.

King of Bulgaria Is Own Gardener

King Boris of Bulgaria has become his own garener. He may be seen any day at the palace grounds, spade in hand and dressed in an old linen duster, digging potatoes or planting cabbage and turnips. He believes the time has come when kings must be something more than mere constitutional figureheads.

"In our country," he said, "everyone must work. Our policy is one of productivity. Even my sisters (Princess Eudoxia and Princess Nadejda) are doing their share. You will find them in the kitchen doing some useful household tasks. Kings as well as countries have their days of adversity and it is only through labor that we can regain our normal level."

KEEP PIGS IN PARLOR AGAIN

Farmers Are Now Learning Worth of Swine as Producer of Profits.

"They're keeping the pig in the parlor again" is the way Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming, symbolizes a national survey of the 1922 Spring crop of pigs just completed by the institute.

The survey was compiled from government reports, the investigations of W. J. Carmichael of the National Swine association, reports from the leading terminal cattle markets, from the pure-bred swine record associations, and the institute's own survey of 14,000 local dealers in all parts of the corn and hog belt. Data of agricultural colleges, state departments of agriculture, and from James E. Poole, secretary of the Chicago Live Stock exchange, also supplied information.

"It is a pretty thorough-going survey," said Mr. Hall, "and it indicates not only the immense importance of the pig to the farmer this year, but as a big element in restoring the prosperity of the whole country. Pigs are bringing real money, and when I say that the pig is in the parlor again it is not all metaphor. We know of many cases where weakly piglets have been brought into the house for warmth and nursing. That's because he is regarded by most farmers as the factor which is going to rescue him from the slough of post-war deflation.

"Pure-bred record associations show the biggest business in history, indicating better and more profitable swine in the future. The government, farm bureaus, colleges, all are educating the farmer not only to the profit of pure-breds, but to the economy of power farming and other progressive methods."

Mr. Hall states that the survey shows only a normal, or normal plus, crop of pigs for the reason that although breeding increased, mortality was higher owing to the inability of the farmers, in many cases, to balance the ration of cheap corn, and to the floods and the cold and backward Spring.

Probably 25 per cent more sows were bred this season than usual, and hence the mortality was viewed with unusual regret when every pure-bred baby porker was viewed as a potential $50 bill. Business men are watching the swine market with the greatest interest because the pig is rooting open the first trail back to farm prosperity, according to the survey. Even the ordinary pig "that eats everything you can't eat and then you can eat him" looks like a $20 gold piece to the grower.

In 1921, the survey states, more pork was eaten than beef, veal, mutton, goat and horse meat combined. About 14,000,000 pounds of lard a week are going abroad. The constitutions of this year's pigs are weaker than usual, but this probably will be offset by increased care and precautions against diseases. Increased entries, even this early, for the national swine show at Peoria, Ill., next Fall, is accepted as indicating the increased importance of the porker in the hard road back to normalcy.

EVEN HENS SHOULD EAT SOME VITAMINES

When county agents and farming people gather late this month at the Ohio experiment station, Wooster, for a special flock feeding school, they will be given opportunity to compare vitamine-fed chickens with chickens that have had to get along without these mysterious substances.

What the school decides as to the necessity of vitamines in the diet of biddy and her brood should have a wide effect on future poultry feeding practices all over Ohio. For this school, which is to run for three days, June 20, 21 and 22, is being held to train leaders in a state-wide campaign for better poultry feeding conducted through the county and township farm bureaus.

STORAGE EGG FOOD VALUE TO BE FIXED

As a contribution to scientific data, Detroit officially has set out to learn the difference in food value between storage eggs and those fresh from the hen.

The test, decided upon by the board of health, is the first of its kind undertaken, so far as can be learned.

The board has obtained 40 dozen eggs from the farm of James Couzens, mayor of Detroit. Some are to be kept in ordinary temperature, others in an ordinary refrigerator, and others in actual cold storage. Next September, when the test will be made, each of the three classes of eggs will be compared, as to their nutritive qualities, with eggs but a few hours old.

ANOTHER WAGE SLASH ORDERE FOR RAIL ME

U. S. Labor Board Cu 400,000 Shop Men A proximately $60,00 000 a Year in Seco Reduction.

Over the strong protest of t three labor representatives on t United States railroad labor board new wage cut of seven cents hour for railway shop mechan and nine cents for freight car me cutting 400,000 shop men appro mately $60,000,000 a year, was dered by the board June 6.

The new wage reduction broug an estimated added saving of $5 669,347 annually to the railroa following on the heels of a $50,00 000 cut in the wages of mainte ance of way laborers recently. T shop crafts decision becomes effe tive July 1, the same date as t first order.

The minority report of the lab members pointedly stated that t majority decision was made "wi no consideration of human need and charges that it fails to car out the function of the board to a "just and reasonable" wage.

Sees Propaganda Vindicated.

"The tendency of this decision to vindicate the propaganda of t railroads and consequently co demn such statements as the e ployes have been able to bring public attention," the minori opinion said. It was signed by A bert O. Wharton, W. L. McMe men and Albert Phillips, the lab representatives. Supervisory forc of the shops were not decrease After due consideration, the deci ion said, it was felt that the duti and responsibilities of such forc warranted maintenance of the pre ent rates.

The reduction of the mechani averaged a little more than eight p cent, all machinists, boilermake blacksmiths, sheet metal worke electrical workers, car men (exce freight car men), moulders, cupo tenders and core makers and t regular and helper apprentices r ceiving a cut of seven cents an hou Freight car men, commonly know as "car-knockers," and the object some of the heaviest assaults by t roads in their battle for low wages, were cut nine cents.

Flays Discrimination.

The larger cut was ordered f the "car knockers" because t board said it believed that the work did not require the sa skilled service as other branches carmen's work. This heavier redu tion for the freight car men can under especially severe criticism the minority report, the labor men bers declaring there was no just fication for discrimination in c work.

Car cleaners, who now receive a average of $3.18 a day were cut cents an hour, or 40 cents a day.

The mechanics, whose daily ra now averages from $6.11 for ele trical workers to $6.28 for blac smiths, will lose 56 cents a d under the new decision, bringi their daily wage to approximate $5.70.

The board's latest decision, whic is to be followed shortly by redu tions for railway clerks, telegrap ers and all other classes of railw employes except the train servi men, was brief and offered no e planation of how the new rates we arrived at. This omission broug more fire from the dissenters, wh declared the majority decision d not consider human needs, ignore the pleas of the employes for "living wage" and made "no aim show that mechanics are not e titled to such a standard.

"The savings to the railroads f exceed anything justified by the sa ings to the public in reduced rates, the dissenters said, adding that pa roll slashes during the last si months of 1921 had been made, i cluding lay offs, at the annual ra of $1,300,000,000, "in strong co trast to the increasing prosperity the roads."

California Co-Eds Discuss Men Mos

Co-eds at the University of South ern California talk more about me during their school days than abou any other subject, says Professo Ralph L. Power of that institutio His figures follow:

Talk about men, 57 per cent; tal about dress and fashions, 27 pe cent; talk about amusements, thre per cent; choice gossip, seven an three-eighths per cent; jokes ol enough to be retired, five-eighths o one per cent; miscellaneous, five pe cent.

Blondes give up more than 57 pe cent of their conversation to me and brunettes less, Professor Powe states. What the latter subtrac from men, they give to dress an fashions, he added.

Flappers, sub-flappers, ex-flappers and would-be flappers ofte give up 100 per cent of their co versation to men, he declared.

Harding Invited to Visit Canad

President Harding has been in vited to Canada.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Britis ambassador, formally extended a invitation to the President on behal of the Canadian government to sto off and visit Vancouver and Victoria if the chief executive make his contemplated trip to Alaska.

The President informed Sir Auckland he will visit Canada if he goe to Alaska, which is uncertain.

Music Before Hanging

Two men condemned to death b hanging attended a sacred concer at Pentonville, Eng., prison a few hours before their execution.

REP. WOODRUFF RELATES VIEWS ON WAR GRAFT

ichigan Solon Says Probe by Congress Would Spur Daugherty's Action to Investigate.

Two months ago the country had eard little of Congressman Roy Woodruff of Bay City, Mich. In ashington he was only one of a imber of earnest, hardworking embers whose fame was confined his own state and district.

Today, as a result of his joint ght with Congressman Royal C. hnson of South Dakota to obtain ngressional investigation of war auds, Woodruff is one of the best own members of the house.

The Woodruff-Johnson attack on Attorney General Harry M. augherty for his alleged failure to ke proper steps to bring war afters to justice, started a verit- le storm of criticism, recrimina- n and counter-charges. Because oodruff and Johnson are ex-serv- e men, because they are Republi- ns and because before their at- cks upon the attorney general ey were comparatively obscure embers of congress unusual in- rest centers upon them at the esent time. They have taken a artling leap from obscurity to the zy heights of national prominence. oodruff and Johnson deny they ve ulterior motives in their fight. ey say they have no personal elings against Attorney General augherty and they deny with ual vehemence that their cam- ign was launched with any idea winning personal glory.

Woodruff Explains Stand.

At the request of The Blade, ngressman Woodruff has prepared e following statement explaining s side of the controversy:

"I am very glad to comply with ur request and submit this brief atement as to why a congressional vestigation of war frauds and war afters is necessary notwithstand- g the very belated but rather verish preparations being made Attorney General Daugherty to rry on this work.

"An investigation by a congres- onal committee must necessarily of a non-partisan character as mmittees are made up of mem- rs of both parties. The members these committees are or should held responsible for their actions all things by their constituents, d in a matter so closely touching ery fireside of the nation, any ember would write his political ath sentence were he to do other an to give to this work the very st that is in him.

"The hearings would be open to e public, and the newspapers uld be depended upon to carry every corner of the country the cts developed. A real investiga- on of any of these cases has in e past and would in the future roduce evidence leading to other ses. As an illustration I will cite e experience of Capt. H. L. Scaife, ho was retained by the depart- ent of justice to investigate the rcrafts contracts, and who re- gned when he became satisfied it as not the purpose of the attorney eneral to permit the department of istice to function in the war fraud ases. In making his investigations e found evidence which took him to other fields, and he developed aud in connection with the alien roperty custodians' office, the ipping board and in the sale of irplus war stocks. A real in- estigation whether by the depart- ent of justice or by a committee congress would have similar re- ilts.

Public Demands Inquiry.

"I believe the people of the coun- y demand that every man guilty fraud in connection with war ontracts be brought to the bar of istice, and this cannot be done ithout a thorough investigation. o show no such procedure is lanned by the attorney general, otwithstanding his very recent how of activity, it is only neces- ary to quote from a statement he ave to the press recently. It is in art as follows:

"'It is not until the audit comes rom the department where the atter originated that the depart- ent of justice has any jurisdiction the premises. This department as not the right to go to any other epartment of the government and xamine or audit its books or its laims.'

"Clearly this does not indicate he searching investigation called or by existing conditions. Instead t bespeaks a determination to in- estigate and prosecute only those ases officially brought to his at- ention by the several departments. rooks on the outside could not ong successfully perpetuate frauds ipon the government without the ssistance and connivance of crooks n the inside. Many of the men in the departments who handled these war contracts are still in these departments, and it is safe to say that none of those who are guilty will bestir themselves to bring their culpability to the attention of the prosecuting power of the government.

Cites Cases Ignored.

"In my speeches in congress I have cited case after case which have been in the department of justice for periods ranging from one month to more than a year without a step being taken to protect the public interest and to bring the guilty to justice.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the attorney general many months ago was urged to ask congress for funds to carry on this work, he neglected to do so until after April 11, 1922, upon which date in a speech in the house I threatened his impeachment if he did not promptly do his duty in connection with these cases. Now, in his endeavor to convince the public he means business, he has gathered around him some men in whom I have confidence and some in whom I have not. The conditions would not be different were they all men of whom the entire country would approve, for no matter what their qualifications, no matter how enthusiastically they may enter upon this work, they are only subordinates and as such must obey the instructions of the man who for 14 long months has failed to bring to justice one single war grafter, and who still reserves to himself the power to say who shall be prosecuted and who shall not.

"A congressional investigation properly conducted would produce the evidence in practically all the war frauds and an aroused public opinion would force the hand of even a reluctant attorney general."

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

—Advertisement

Immigration to Palestine

Polish and Russian Jews constituted 40 per cent of the total immigration to Palestine during the year 1921.

"Joan of Arc" Would Be Governor

—Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

Alice Loraine Daly, attractive school teacher, who has won the non-partisan league nomination for governor of South Dakota, appears in the above cut.

She declares she always has been too busy to think about getting married and is certainly too much occupied to give it a thought right now, for she is going to be the first woman governor of South Dakota and the first female governor in the United States.

Miss Daly moved to South Dakota seven years ago as a school teacher and resolved to change conditions. She has won for herself the sobriquet of the "Joan of Arc of South Dakota" in the interests of the common people.

FORMER JAP RULER LIVES IN SECLUSION

The invalid emperor of Japan, whose abdication in favor of the present regent, Prince Hirohito, was made necessary owing to his continued ill-health and consequent inability to carry on the duties of his high office, is leading a secluded life at the imperial palace at Hayama on the bay of Kamakura, some miles from Yokohama. Here his majesty is receiving every care from his consort the empress, the members of his family and household, and is being closely guarded as if he were still occupying the throne. The emperor and the prince regent since the partial westernization of Japan are probably not revered as were their predecessors of the Meiji period, but they are nevertheless great individuals in the eyes of the Japanese people and to look down on them from even a temporary eminence would be considered sacriligious.

Captured the Language

Policeman James Hartley of London, who knew no German before the war, picked up the language while held prisoner for four years, and has been appointed court interpreter.

LABOR MEETING TO TALK WAGES

Federation Convention in Cincinnati June 12 to Hear Reports.

For the first time in many years the American Federation of Labor will hold its convention in Ohio this year. The gathering will be at Cincinnati June 12 and will continue two weeks. It is expected the number of delegates will be 521, the same as last year.

There is no way of knowing in advance what will be the character or number of resolutions introduced. It is possible to judge to some extent the tone that will be given to a portion of the proceedings, at least, by the report of the executive council to be read opening day.

The report will contain much material dealing with domestic, industrial and political affairs and with international relations.

In the convention last year a number of special committees were appointed to make investigations. Reports on these will be contained in the report of the executive council.

Will Discuss Wage Fixing.

One of the most important of these was one to inquire into wage fixing in order that a permanent scientific policy for wage determination might be considered by the A. F. of L. for use in wage negotiations. This investigation was prompted by the increasing use of the cost-of-living argument, which the federation has condemned as unscientific.

President Samuel Gompers, discussing the convention, expressed the view that the deliberations at Cincinnati would be of a constructive character, resulting in a strengthening of the labor movement and a unification of its forces.

"I am confident," he said, "that the Cincinnati convention will mark a distinct advance on the part of American labor. We have gone through a year of great difficulty. There has been a severe industrial depression which has had its effect upon all of our people but which has particularly affected the working people because they are always first to feel any fluctuation in the course of our industrial affairs.

Decrease Not Notable.

"Those who may have expected, however, that this industrial depression, severe as it was, would result in a weakening of the organized labor movement have miscalculated. The report may show that there has been a slight decrease in the total membership, but this decrease is less than might have been expected, in view of the terrific amount of unemployment, when it was impossible for workers to pay even the small sums which are necessary as union dues.

"On the contrary, our movement has not only not been weakened but it is even stronger today than ever. Opposition has resulted in unifying the forces of the workers; it has created in them a more militant spirit and has given them a greater determination.

"The movement for the so-called 'open shop' in its various disguises, the propaganda for that movement which has been vicious and vigorous in the extreme, has brought to all of the workers a greater realization of the paramount necessity for solidarity and unity of thought and action.

"Paramount among the subjects to be discussed and acted upon are the recent child labor decisions of the supreme court, the growing use of the injunction and the forthcoming political campaign."

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

REPARATIONS COMMISSION has fully approved the German reply to its ultimatum and definitely decided to grant Germany a provisional moratorium for the year 1922.

Canda is not in favor of negotiating on the St. Lawrence waterways project at the present time. A letter from Secretary Hughes stating that President Harding favors framing such a pact was tabled by the lower house of the Canadian parliament.

William McGannon, former chief justice of the municipal court of Cleveland, is now a convict in the Ohio penitentiary, many of his fellow convicts being men bound over to the grand jury by him. McGannon is beginning a one to 10-year sentence for perjury.

Major Herbert Rowse Armstrong, a leading Welsh solicitor, who was convicted on a charge of poisoning his wife, was executed in the Gloucester jail in London, the first member of the English bar to receive such a sentence.

A special grand jury has opened an inquiry in Washington into allegations that the U. S. government has been victimized out of billions of dollars through fraudulent wartime contracts.

More than 50,000 people visited the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., on Memorial day.

Substantial increases in the production of automobiles and building materials were the outstanding features in trade reports for the month of April announced last week by the commerce department.

Secretary Churchill of the British cabinet, in the course of the debate following his statement on the Irish situation, reiterated that Great Britain would not tolerate the establishment of a republic in Ireland. He said the British troops remaining in Dublin were militarily secure and were awaiting developments.

A $500,000 automobile speedway, the finest racing track between Indianapolis and the Pacific coast, will attract the world's greatest auto drivers to Kansas City before this Summer has passed.

Bitter opposition to any reduction of the military or naval garrison on the Island of Oahu is being voiced throughout Hawaii as a result of dispatches from Washington presaging a cut of Hawaii's army garrison from a full division to 5,000 men.

Mrs. Myriam A. Ferguson, wife of former Governor Ferguson of Texas, has applied for a place on the Democratic primary ticket as candidate for the United States senate. Mr. Ferguson is also an announced candidate for the senate.

The German reichstag recently rejected a vote of no confidence in the government for ignoring the reichstag regarding reparations negotiations.

Mary Pickford's divorce from Owen Moore was sustained when the Nevada supreme court confirmed the order of District Judge Langan, quashing service of summons in the action brought by Attorney General Fowler to set aside the decree granted the movie star.

Eighteen persons were killed in a coal mine explosion near Essen, Germany, recently. Eight miners were buried alive.

Belfast, Ireland, experienced last week the worst 24 hours of terrorism in its history, at least 12 being slain in the street fighting. Soldiers used machine guns and bayonets.

Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, is reported to have asked the British government to take aggressive military action on the Ulster frontier.

Notables numbering 168 have been seized and massacred in Asia Minor by the Turkish Nationalists, it has been charged by Foreign Minister Baliazai of Greece.

Peru's proposal to arbitrate the sovereignty of Taona Arica has failed of complete acceptance by Chile, but the Chilean response as presented in the Chilean-Peruvian conference leaves the door open for further discussion.

President Hsu Shih Chang of China has announced he is willing to resign in the interest of unification of the country provided parliament assembles first.

A train crew of seven men, running freight hauled by two engines, was found dead from asphyxiation alongside the engines in a tunnel near Bourn, France.

Exports to Europe increased during April as compared with the same month last year, but exports to South America declined, it was shown in trade reports issued by the commerce department.

Japanese minister at Peking has notified the Chinese government that Japan will withdraw her troops from Hankow.

A daughter has been born to former Empress Zita of Austria. This is her sixth child. She has been living in Madrid since returning from Madeira, where Emperor Charles died in exile.

After eight minutes of testimony, Constance Talmadge, screen actress, was granted a divorce from her wealthy husband, John I. Pialoglou, on the grounds of cruelty.

Condition of cotton on May 25 was 69.6 per cent of normal, compared with 66.0 last year, 62.4 in 1920, 75.6 in 1919 and 74.6 in the 10-year average.

Western railroads have announced intention to comply with the recent $400,000,000 freight rate slash of the interstate commerce commission.

Of the 20 congressmen seeking re-election in Ohio all except three will go before the voters in the primary and election campaign on platforms pledging them to rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws as they now stand on the federal statute books. The three are Gahn of Cleveland and Longworth and Stephens of Cincinnati.

Two Mexican citizens were killed, two American aviators were arrested and a former officer of the Mexican army was detained in connection with the investigation of revolutionary plots in Mexico.

President Harding has been invited to attend the hobo convention to be held July 4 in Buffalo.

Forthcoming conference on the Russian question, beginning June 15, will meet in the Peace Palace at The Hague the same time as the Summer session of the international court of justice.

French chamber of deputies, by a vote of 484 to 100, gave Premier Poincare a free hand to continue to direct the foreign policy of France along the lines he had pursued.

Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune, who wrote under the name of Marion Harland, died in her home in New York after a short illness.

Negotiation between China and Japan on the Shantung treaty which was drawn up at the Washington conference has been completed, the instrument is now in full force.

All Northern Italy was in turmoil last week over labor troubles and threatened warfare between the Nationalists and Socialists in Bologna.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Carrying an appropriation of $341,750,000, the annual army appropriation was passed by the senate. It fixes the size of the army for the next year at an average of 12,530 officers and 133,000 men.

A new bill for regulation of future trading on grain exchanges, designed to meet the recent decision of the supreme court holding the present trading act inoperative in part, was introduced in the senate by Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, chairman of the unofficial senate agricultural bloc and author of the original act. In presenting his new measure, Senator Capper said it had the support of the agricultural bloc and Secretary Wallace and others of the department of agriculture.

The deadlock over federal good roads between the senate and the house was broken when their conferees reached a compromise by which $50,000,000 will be available during the next fiscal year for continuing federal and state co-operation in road development.

Harding may delay signing "dirt farmer" bill pending inquiry into restriction on federal reserve banks regarding construction of buildings.

Senate now expected to make many changes, increases and decreases, in the McCumber tariff bill rates.

Jusserand of France presents Harding with American flag which flew over Paris when American troops entered World war.

Representative Chalmers (Ohio) says announcement of Canadian prime minister that time is inopportune for negotiating St. Lawrence waterway treaty, cannot stop project.

Senator Lodge asserts Republican protective tariff bill will be passed before congress adjourns, and that country wants it and will approve it.

Aliens who have filed their first papers, or "declaration of intention," appealing in vain for American passports granted only to American citizens.

Attorney General Daugherty announces other additions to special corps to prosecute war contract crooks.

International Association of Machinists appeals to congress to permit government arsenals and navy yards to compete with private concerns in bidding for supplies and equipment for army, navy, and government departments.

Plans for developing a naval civilian reserve similar to the national guard supplement of the army were presented to the senate appropriations committee by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and a delegation of former service men. They proposed creation of a naval reserve of 3,000 officers and 10,000 enlisted men at a cost of about $5,400,000 as compared with $50,000 appropriated in the house bill.

The senate passed the house bill extending the life of national bank charters, now limited to 20 years, to 99 years from next July 1 unless sooner abrogated. The measure now goes to conference.

No congressman-at-large will be elected in Ohio this year, notwithstanding that a reapportionment of representatives under the 1920 census would entitle the state to at least two additional members of the house. The reason is that congress has failed to enact the reapportionment legislation which is neccessary to authorize the various increases and decreases in the representation of the various states.

A bill providing heavy penalties for persons convicted of the larceny of freight moving in interstate commerce was passed by the house and sent to the senate.

Henry Ford's reply to the counter proposal drafted by the house military committee for development of the government projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., was presented to the committee. Mr. Ford's answer definitely rejected the provision in the committee plan which eliminated the steam plant at Gorgas, Ala., from the properties to be disposed of by the government, with the Muscle Shoals properties.

Republican senators committed themselves to the movement designed to bring about amendment of the existing senate rules permitting unlimited debate. By a vote of 32 to 1, the Republican conference decided to draft and press a new cloture rule.

The house rules committee, by a vote of 7 to 4, rescinded its action in giving privileges status to the Woodruff-Johnson resolution for investigation of alleged laxity of government prosecution of war fraud cases.

The commonly known McCumber soldier bonus plan was ordered favorably reported by the senate finance committee. The vote was 9 to 4. The effective date of the bill was changed, however, from next Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1923, after Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, told the majority that it would take six months to get the bonus machinery in operation.

Charging Secretary of Commerce Hoover with "appropriating $10,000 a month from relief funds for his own personal use," Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia, created another sensation in the senate.

AMUNDSEN WILL SEEK PHANTOM POLAR FLEET

Captain Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud, crammed to the last inch of her cargo holds with equipment and supplies, set sail last week on the first lap of the long voyage through the ice floes about the North Pole.

Two airplanes, to be used in meteorological and topographical investigations in the uncharted polar basin, were loaded aboard the vessel. Captain Amundsen did not sail with the Maud, but will join his ship at Nome, Alaska.

A deck load of lumber forms an important item in the Maud's cargo. The explorer explained that after the ship is frozen into the Arctic ice pack—with which he expects to drift past the North Pole—living quarters for the dogs of the expedition and huts for scientific observers will be constructed on the ice. The ship, by means of lumber, will be converted into a "house" where, for the five or more years the vessel will drift, the crew will live.

University of Washington women students are planning to contribute their share to the ship's supplies just before sailing time.

For days the explorers' feminine admirers at the university have been engaged in making candy for members of the expedition. Candy, it seems, is an essential in the navigation of the Arctic wastes, and Captain Amundsen gratefully has accepted the gift.

As Captain Amundsen drifts slowly across the cheerless expanse of the polar basin, from which no white man ever emerged, he will search the white waste about him for signs of the "phantom fleet"—the frozen company of lost ships that the Eskimos claim swings around the North Pole year in and year out, gripped in the inexorable clutch of the great ice floes.

Scouting over a wide area on each side of the auxiliary powered schooner Maud, the explorer will have an extraordinary opportunity to investigate the reports of the eerie fleet.

Vessels have disappeared strangely in the unexplored polar basin since the beginning of Arctic navigation. In one fell swoop the hungry ice pack in 1876 carried off 30 whaling ships from the waters north of the American continent. Most of the men fled to the ice and escaped to Point Barrow and other points on the Arctic coast, but 70 refused to desert the ships. The slow but ceaseless movement of the ice carried them into the mysterious uncharted north region that comprises one million square miles.

Yes, Dignified Senators Would Let You Know They Read Bible

When senators resort to Biblical quotations to prove their points in heated debate the results are not always as satisfactory as might be expected.

The Queen of Sheba and King Solomon figured in the senate's latest scriptural colloquy.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, had quoted from the Bible in an effort to prove that the federal reserve board was performing an act of "folly and extravagance" in spending several million dollars to erect a new bank building in New York.

A few days later Senator Calder of New York, always alert to get everything that's coming to the Empire state, rose in the senate and said that he wanted to call that body's attention to a letter which Senator Overman had read into the record.

"It was a very interesting document, written by John Skelton Williams, and having to do with a criticism of the federal reserve bank at New York," Calder began. "In that letter Mr. Williams quoted scripture. The quotation was taken from an interview which apparently occurred between the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon. The quotation given by Mr. Williams is from the First Book of Kings, tenth chapter, sixth and seventh verses, and reads, according to his revised version:

"'It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts . . Howbeit, I believed not the words until I came and mine eyes had seen it; and, behold, the half was not told me!'"

Senator Calder said that he felt sure that the junior senator from North Carolina (Mr. Overman) "who is himself a great Bible student, would never have even brought the attention of the senate to this matter if he had not had it called directly to his attention."

"As quoted by the senator from North Carolina," Calder continued, the sixth verse reads:

"'And she said to the king: It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts.'"

"The two verses as they actually appear in chapter ten, First Book of Kings, are as follows:

"'6. And she said to the king: It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom.'

"'7. Howbeit, I believed not the words; until I came, and mine eyes had seen it; and, behold, the half was not told me.'

"Then this was left out:

"' . . . thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard."

Calder then told the senate that Williams had a "remarkable faculty for supporting his arguments by use of half truths or ten per cent truths," and said that he (Williams) "did not hesitate to suppress all facts and figures which would tend to disprove his statements."

To Discuss French War Debt

The French government has been informed that the American government will receive a special mission of French financial experts to discuss that nation's war debt, it was stated after the second meeting of the allied debt funding commission. No definite date for the discussion has been set.

Mayor Aids Tenants

The mayor has issued a notice to all tenants of Bermondsey, Eng., that they are entitled to reduction in rents owing to the fact that the taxes paid by landlords have been decreased.

HARDING OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

Cuban Financial Jumble Doesn't Require U. S. Supervision, He Says.

Whether Cuba will be able to bring about the economic and financial readjustment of which she stands in need without the intervention of the United States is a question which is commanding the attention just now not only of the Harding administration, but of large American business and financial interests as well.

Under the existing treaty between the United States and Cuba, and especially under the famous Platt amendment to that treaty, it is the duty as well as the privilege of the American government to interpose whenever it appears that the Cubans are not conducting their affairs properly, and not even the most patriotic among the Cubans themselves questions that right, at least theoretically. Indeed, in some disgruntled quarters in Cuba it has been asserted that intervention has existed since Major General Enoch H. Crowder went to Havana more than a year ago as the personal representative of the President. While this view is undoubtedly extreme, it cannot be denied that General Crowder has several times opposed his opinions to those of a majority of the Cuban government and that his view has usually prevailed.

President Harding is personally opposed to any kind of intervention. He has made this fact plain in a number of statements from the White House, the most recent of which was to the effect that "the President has heard nothing of any proposed intervention of any kind" for Cuba. Certain it is that if the administration resorts to so-called financial intervention as a last recourse, it will be only after every other means at its disposal has been exhausted.

Nevertheless, officials of the administration who are watching the Cuban situation most closely make no secret of the fact that it presents some very serious phases. Despite the progress that has been made by the Zaya administration in its efforts to eliminate graft and waste, Cuban expenditures now exceed Cuban revenues, and still greater economies must be effected if the budget is to be balanced. No one is more acutely aware of the truth of this fact than President Zayas himself, who throughout the Cuban crisis has shown every disposition to co-operate in carrying out the suggestions made by this government through General Crowder.

Despite the fact that conditions are still far from satisfactory, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Cuban minister at Washington, takes a very hopeful view of the situation.

"All that Cuba needs is a little more time and the faith and co-operation of her friends," he declares. "If this is forthcoming her financial readjustment soon will have been completed, her credit made secure and her life as a free, happy, independent republic assured."

EBERT DODGES SOCIETY WHIRL

Germany's Saddler - President Aloof — Former Aristocrats Ignored.

In a social sense, President Friedrich Ebert of Germany, probably is the most retiring chief of any European democracy.

Society, as it is understood in the other capitals, is non-existent in Berlin. The great majority of the old Prussian aristocracy have withdrawn to the seclusion of their country estates. They have no desire to mix with the "newly rich," and the new order of things is frankly repugnant to them.

Visitors are few at 73 Wilhelmstrasse and no country cousins stop to gape at the old palace of the erstwhile court marshal which the president of the German republic has made his home.

Rarely is the ex-saddler seen or recognized in public and picture postals of members of the Hohenzollern family are more plentiful in stationery stores than those of Fritz Ebert.

A formal reception at the presidential residence is therefore something of an event in Berlin. For the first time, Herr Ebert recently entertained about 100 of the most prominent German citizens who have made their peace with the present regime, or nearly so.

Besides cabinet ministers and chiefs of departments, there were university professors, poets, sculptors, musicians, painters, actors, and authors.

President Ebert, welcoming his guests, spoke of his desire to meet personally the present leaders of thought, arts and sciences of the fatherland and dwelt on the importance such gatherings would have in fostering culture which he conceived it was the task of the new republican regime sedulously to promote.

Professor Adolf von Harnack, theologian, delivered a short allocution on the ancient conception of charity, and Konrad Ansorge, eminent pianist, played Beethoven's Appassionata.

The president is a cheerful host, and his first social evening is said to have been a complete success.

Girl Rescues Horses

When the stable on her uncle's farm caught fire Elsie Coles, 16, Carroll, Ia., rescued nine horses by blanketing their heads and leading the frightened animals from the building.

After Drug Smugglers

Federal secret service officials have been warned that the European drug smuggling syndicate is going to try to smuggle a large quantity of cocaine into the United States.

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GERMAN MARK WORTH ONIO

Housewife in Germany Pays Bushel of Money for Poun of Onions.

Problems which face Germa housewives now are illustrated by a comparative table published in a weekly paper devoted to the interests of civil servants. The table shows what could be bought fo sums ranging from one to 1,00 marks in 1914 and at the present time in paper currency.

One silver pre-war mark would f a market basket for it would buy a pound of flour, a pound of sugar, on pound of salt, five pounds of potatoes, two pints of milk, an egg and a herring.

The paper mark of today buys ju one onion.

For three marks in 1914 one cou buy 100 pounds of potatoes; toda three-quarters of a pound of pota if they are obtainable at all.

Seven "old" marks was the pric of 14 yards of linen. Now it is th price of a dusting cloth.

In 1914, a 200-pound pig fetche 100 marks. Today, one pays th same amount for two pounds o bacon.

Three hundred marks used to be fair average monthly salary. No one pays that much for two pound of poor butter.

A four-room apartment could b rented eight years ago for 1,00 marks; now it is the price of a pla kitchen dresser (cabinet).

The high cost of living affects a German towns. Municipal statistic show that while in Berlin the prim necessaries of life are 220 times th pre-war prices, in Breman, Karlsruhe, Lubeck, Ludwigshafen an Schwerin they cost 250 times a much, and at Worms and Fuld more than 300 times as much a just before the war.

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When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1696. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling of the joints) rheumatism to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 135H Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

PINCHOT THE WINNER—
Keystone State Politics

Gifford Pinchot won the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He had to knock down and drag out the old line political bosses. They did not want Pinchot. Pinchot does not need them.

This war in politics was one of the greatest battles ever waged in the state founded by that quiet Quaker, William Penn. The old line boss and politicians said that Pinchot should never be nominated. The two big cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh went against him. The rest of the state went for Pinchot.

Rural Welfare editor has personal acquaintance with Mr. Pinchot. He is a man who really wants to render honest service to the people and not get rich while doing it. He is rich enough that he need not be a grabber or grafter in office. He would not be if he were a poor man. He has been fighting the battles of the people for many years. He started on this policy when serving as part of the administration of Roosevelt.

Mr. Pinchot, in his great fight for the nomination made his appeal direct to the people. They answered his call. It is hoped he will give Pennsylvania an honest and fearless administration. He has had enough experience in public life to know how to handle the affairs of state.

We have spoken on the same platform with Mr. Pinchot. We have sat in committee meetings with him. He is a pleasing personality. He hates the grafter. In protecting the forests of Uncle Sam he had to battle some of the shrewdest shysters in the country. He is not afraid to fight when he knows he is right.

Already some of his friends are saying that he will be an outstanding figure in future politics in America. He is even touted as a possible candidate for president in 1924 if President Harding should decline to ask for re-election. The bosses may want to defeat Pinchot for election in November. We have a notion that every time a boss votes against him that a hundred common folks will vote for him.

John McSparren is a personal friend of Rural Welfare editor. McSparren has just been nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. McSparren has long been master of the Pennsylvania state grange. He is a born leader. Both these men are strong characters. Both are able speakers and good friends. Pennsylvania has long been overwhelmingly Republican and the chances of Pinchot are good and McSparren's short if folks stick to party. Pennsylvania has made sure of a good governor for four years more.

A LADY FRIEND—
She Is Gray and Gay

Yes we have a lady friend. She is three-score and ten. Her race is not yet run. A tinge and touch of rheumatism, a corn or two on her toes, a thousand gray hairs do not dim or dull her love for life and living or halt her gay and gallant spirit for real fun, smiles and laughter.

Grandchildren like her company. They court instead of shun her. This is a good test of whether we are living right in our older days and increasing age. Young folks enjoy themselves within the walls of her home.

We like this lady. Thirty years ago when Rural Welfare editor was young and raw and green and wanted his first schol to teach, this lady was the wife of one of the three district school directors. Her husband was the leading man on this district board.

We were late getting started after a school. We had to pass the examination and get a certificate before we could ask anybody to give us a job. We did not take the examination until the Fourth of July.

We went after the only school which had not hired a teacher. We went into a strange community. We found this man who was the kingbee of the school district. We talked school. We soon discovered that his wife was keen and very much interested in the election of a teacher.

To make a long story short this lady took up our cause and we were elected over seven other applicants who were better qualifed than we were and they had had some experience.

We taught the school. We boarded at this leading director's home. We had good bed and good eats. This lady made the price and charged us $1.25 a wek. We pay that much or more for a good steak on the dining car these days. This lady is a widow now. She and her husband toiled and saved and won several hundred acres of rich land.

She saw her children get married and move away from the old nest. After while she was almost alone. She was persuaded to leave the farm and move into town. She did. She has a cozy home. She has done her share of hard work in the days that have gone by. She is taking her old age vacation and having a good time doing it.

Not long ago Rural Welfare was in the town to attend a banquet and make a talk. When we got into town we went to the home of this lady friend of ours. We intended to stay five minutes. We were there an hour or until the telephone rang and notice was given that the crowd was waiting for us at the banquet hall.

In our opinion, it renews one's faith in humanity and in the world to have an hour with a lady friend like this. Since we had this good time, work seems to be easier and our task more inviting. We wonder how many of the gay and giddy gals who can smoke cigarets and do the tango it would take to be worth as much as one of these queenly old ladies who have spent 50 or 60 years of toil on the old farm and bravely met all the ups and downs that go with raising a family of 10 and educating them.

Education and religion will be a gloomy failure if young folks are not taught the true worth of these fine old mothers and grandmothers. No doubt many of our Blade readers will know of cases much like this. These fine folks are to be found everywhere. They make the world a safe place in which to live and die.

This lady friend of ours not only helped to get our first school to teach, but she has cooked and served many good meals of which we had our share. More than that she has given to us an inspiration to want to do things that good old mothers will approve of think well of.

We are voting for this lady friend of ours for anything she wants.

BUILDING RAKE OFF—
Slighting the Job

We have received a letter from an interested party who says that there is unfair methods being used to build a school house and that there is good reason to believe that there is collusion between the contractor and the architect.

The writer of this letter states that this unfair work will mean slighting the job and making the tax payers pay for something they will not get. The job is a township centralized school house. The architect and contractor insist upon using certain materials and favoring certain persons whom the resident taxpayers do not like.

Rural Welfare editor was asked to suggest a remedy. We have advised these dissatisfied tax payers to consult the state bureau of accounting and ask that an inspector be sent at once to thoroughly go over all details and see to it that there is no graft and slighting of the job at the expense and regret of the folks who will pay for the school building.

Some time ago a similar case was called to our attention. An investigation was made by state officials. Fraud was found. Nearly $40,000 was saved to the citizens and two or three guilty folks will have a close call keeping out of the penitentiary.

Taxpayers should keep eyes and ears open when public buildings are being erected and paid for. A lot of easy money has been made on these jobs. The bigger the job the easier to hide some of the crooked work that goes on.

The same rotten and raw deals can be pulled off in building school houses as is done in the building of roads, which is the greatest graft harvest going on in the country today. Hit the hogs. Hit 'em hard.

THE EIGHTH GRADE—
Give Pupils a Chance

In many places the custom is growing of giving a commencement program to pupils who have completed the eighth grade or common school course of study. This custom should be encouraged. It is due to these youngsters to have some fuss and feathers made over them.

This junior commencement should be made a big thing. Then more parents and more pupils will awaken to the fact that the finish-up of the common or grade school course is of real importance. Then parents will be more particular in trying to keep their boys and girls in school and take part in this eighth grade commencement.

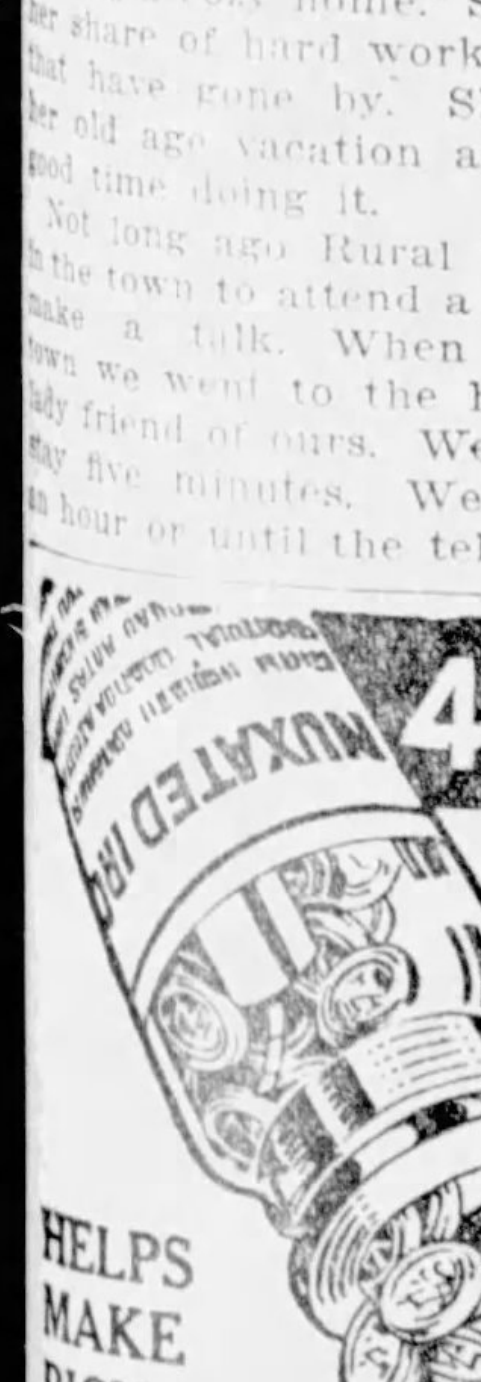
If the boy or girl takes part in this first commencement, it is a safe guess that more of these youngsters would strive to go through high school if they could have a good commencement at the age of 14 to cheer them on the way.

These junior commencements would cost mighty little and might be the making of the character and destiny of many boys and girls. Such affairs cause father and mother to take more interest in school work.

WHOSE DUTY IS IT—
To Organize Young Folks?

Whose duty is it to organize young folks and get them enlisted in the church chorus or choir? Should the preacher or the teacher carry this load? How much can the Sunday school teacher do along this line?

These questions were discussed at a rural community meeting. There were many opinions expressed. All agreed that there was nothing better for a community than to have a big chorus in Sunday school and church, especially of young people. How to get them there and who is likely to have the time and most influence to bring them into the fold, is the big question. How will Blade readers answer these questions? Do it now. Thanks.



4,000,000 PEOPLE

Annually use organic Nuxated Iron to build up red blood, strength and endurance.

There are thousands of people who are ageing and breaking down at a time of life when they should be enjoying that perfect health which carries defiance to disease simply because they are not awake to the condition of their blood. Without organic iron your blood carries no oxygen, and without oxygen there is nothing to unite with the carbon in your food so what you eat does you no good. It is like putting coal into a stove without fire. You can now obtain organic iron like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils, and apples from any druggist under the name of Nuxated Iron. Nuxated Iron also contains the principal chemical constituent of active, living nerve force: it is, therefore, a true blood and nerve food. It helps create and rebuild new and stronger red blood cells. It feeds the body the substances which nerve force must have to give it that vital, electromagnetic power which is stored in the nerve and brain cells of man. Nuxated Iron often increases the strength and endurance of week, nervous, rundown men and women in two weeks time. The manufacturers guarantee successful results to every purchaser or they will refund your money.

NUXATED IRON ENRICHES THE BLOOD—GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY

HANDY WATER POWER—
Cheap for the Farmer

In a nearly level country we found a water powerhouse that was a handy mill for the farmers for miles around. A small creek had been dammed to hold the water in check and force it through a sluice to drive the turbines and power wheels.

This water powerhouse was able to generate 1,000 horsepower. Day and night the water flowed on and a power was created through electric currents that did chores for a large community. This plant has been in operation 30 years.

The current was sufficient to light two small towns, furnish part of the power for an interurban line and light the homes of 500 farmers and furnish machine power. The cost was reasonable to the customers and yet the company was making money.

If this community can save the expense of thousands of tons of coal and freight charges every year by harnessing up a small creek, why can not other communities get cheap light and power for home and farm use?

The minimum charge for lighting a home is 75 cents. The power rate for machinery is one dollar per horsepower, per month, up to five-horsepower. Each additional horsepower cost the consumer 50 cents per horsepower per month. This is certainly cheap power for the farm.

The sun itself is the great powerhouse. It lifts the water in the form of vapor into the sky. The cloud is formed. The rain falls. The water starts on its great trip to the ocean. Every drop of natural running water is always on its way to the ocean. Man builds a dam and holds a large volume of water in check. Then he lets it loose as he wants to create power. How long will it take for 10,000 communities to awaken to the fact that thousands of horsepower are going to waste while they are going to great expense to buy power, light and heat?

In the next 10 years there will be a development of water power that will surprise and amaze all of us. Here is a company that has had 30 years' experience. Its business methods seem to be absolutely satisfactory to the farmers and to the town customers.

WHAT'S THE MATTER—
Prize Fight Sells Papers

The vice president of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, came to a state capital. He delivered a great address. It was a message that would have been a blessing if the whole nation could have heard it. He is the second citizen of this republic. He is only one man removed from the White House. He spoke in the evening to several thousand people. He was applauded for his common sense talk.

On the same night, in the same capital city, there was a prize fight. More human beings attended the public meeting, to which Vice President Coolidge spoke. The public meeting was free. The prize fight charged a fat price for admission.

The morning after the speech and the fight, the newsboys on the street were peddling papers by shouting "all about the great prize fight last night." The boys were selling papers fast. Not a word did they say about Coolidge, the man who as governor of Massachusetts had enforced law and made public officials enforce the law in such a way as to win the applause of all the nation.

Rural Welfare editor saw and heard those newsboys selling these papers. We bought one of the papers. We wonder what's the matter with the American people. Perhaps we are wrong. We ought to wonder what's the matter with newsboys with so little sense as to yell about prize fights when they could make a noise about a vice president.

The odd thing about the affair is that the prize fighters made almost as much money that one evening as the vice president makes in salary a whole year. Are we really on the right road? Who is to blame for these odd things. Salvation is free but you have to pay a big price for fights.

THE RIGHT TO TEACH—
Abolish the Examination

In the old days, those who wanted a certificate to teach school had to take an examination and answer a lot of hard questions, work out difficult problems and dissect the English language and spell well. In those days we had scholarship in the schools as we used to measure education in times gone by.

Now young folks get a certificate to teach if they spend a certain time in schools of certain grade and standards. Would-be teachers must have a certain number of so-called credits and conduct themselves so as to keep the county superintendent in good humor.

If this modern system is not abused, it will insure good teachers with the proper training for their work in the school room. We still have a notion that a teacher should be tested by some sort of an examination to find out whether these credits obtained while going to school really amount to anything.

We heard a group of school superintendents discussing this question, and they were not agreed. The city school man favored the credit and time serving system, while the county school leader of rural schools was inclined to think that a real test should be given to the teacher to find out whether he or she knew enough to teach.

Centralizing power into the hands of fewer folks, as each year goes by, is the drift. Home folks and home rule are no longer the style. We permit. We stand by and sometimes complain. We know not where to take hold. We keep on voting for folks to fill high places who want to govern and give orders instead of serving and taking orders.

RADIO IN CHURCH—
Helps to Cheer Up

Radio is the fashion everywhere. It is going to school, lodge, picnic and to church. Radio reaches into the air and sorts out the fast flying and invisible messages that are sent out from scores of broadcasting stations.

We have noticed the radio wires above churches. This means that radio is helping to draw crowds to the church and to help entertain folks after they get inside the church.

The old-time Puritans of Massachusetts would have balked at such new-fangled things getting inside a church in their day. They thought the devil was in all such new stunts.

The church is facing a new era of its existence. There are some who would go too far and use the church for purposes far outside of the use it was intended for. On the other hand, there are those who have stood still so long that they have the dry rot, and religion no longer dwells inside some meeting houses. These old-timers and straight-lacers must move a peg or two and the rapid-gaited Christians had better slow down their fast pace.

Radio is the fashion. It is an infant now. Tomorrow it will be a part of the big folks. Its wonders have not yet been fully told to us. It seems to be simple. The boys and the girls handle and make use of it. They know more about electricity at the age of a dozen years than college professors used to know at 40.

In a few years we may all have radio outfits in our homes as we now have telephones. The radiophone would grind out sermons, lectures, songs, music, political speeches and everything else that makes a noise. Somebody will get rich by the radio route.

THE COST TO FINISH—
The Spring Graduate

The frills and cost of high school graduation keep many from getting this coveted honor. The frills and cost increase instead of decrease. The new clothes, new shoes, the engraved cards and invitations, the many little items of expense make the cost of graduation an actual burden to many families. Rather than confess poverty and inability to pay the pupil drops out of school before commencement day.

Rural Welfare editor has had a part in many of these class programs this year. We observe these frills and cost items. One class spent eight dollars each for engraved announcements when some of the graduates could ill afford such expense.

In some cases class honors are awarded to some pupil who has made the highest grades in class work. In many instances this honor is the source of more or less discord and adds nothing to the good feeling and harmony of the school and pupils.

We should give to our graduates all the attention we can. They have well earned such honors if they have had the perseverance to stick to the school and finish the course. They are entitled to good clothes and some show off. This can be done in a sensible way so as not to make it a burden on those in limited circumstances.

The older folks in a community should encourage every boy and girl to stick to the school until they graduate. We should talk it and let young folks think it is just as much a part of life's program as it is to get married or have the whooping cough.

THE HAWKS OF HELL—
Booze and Bootleggers

The mother hen gathers her brood under her protecting wings when the hawk hovers near, seeking its prey of her children. That hungry hawk has captured many an infant chick, when the mother hen could not prevent the loss of her feathered child.

Worse and more contemptible than the chicken hawk are the hawks of hell that peddle booze and ply the trade of the bootlegger and sell the stuff that poisons the soul and system of human beings and makes of them breakers of the law of the land. The mother of boys and girls should be on guard even more vigilant than the old hen to give protection to her children.

OHIO'S TAX FIGHT—
Fooling Home Folks

There is a big tax fight on in Ohio. An effort will be made to take the uniform tax rule out of the state constitution and permit the tax dodgers and paid lobbyists to fix a low rate on some property and a high rate on other property.

"The dice of God are always loaded." While some of the leaders who want to destroy the uniform rule were declaring that the new proposed amendment did not mean classification and class tax, another man who favors a class tax comes out boldly and says that the new proposed amendment does mean classification.

This man who speaks so openly and boldly is the son of William Howard Taft, ex-president and now Chief Justice of the United States. Ohio farm and home owners will have to fight to protect themselves at the next November election.

HELL IN BUNCHES—
Says a Sheep Breeder

"We poor old rubes are getting hell in bunches these days." This is what a Merino sheep breeder writes to us. He is discouraged about the weather and delay in getting seed in the ground. He has a lot of the finest Merino sheep in America and expected to sell many of them in Texas, but the lack of money in the Lone Star state on account of drouth for the past two or three years has caused a lack of money and less sheep buying. This farmer is kicking, but he writes us on a fancy letter head that has cost more money than any letter head we ever saw. We are natural born kickers. God made us that way. We can't help it. We have to kick.

ROADS IN CANADA—
Our Neighbors Awake

Rural Welfare editor has an invitation to attend the Canadian Good Road Congress at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, this month. We cannot accept. For the past three years we have been a part of the program of this Canadian Road Congress.

Our neighbors to the north of us are building roads in the interest of the road user. There are no fat profits permitted. Political pull does not count up there. If a public road official attempted to pull off a grab game, as is too often done in the United States, that official would be recalled and an honest man put in his place in short order.

Prisons or Palms for Prophets

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 11 Is "Jeremiah Cast Into Prison"—Jeremiah 37:1—38:13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

POLLYANNA is more popular than Jeremiah. Most of us would rather have "glad books" than true books. Ours is the day of rosewater cults. Of all the new religions which spring up in our vagrant-minded era the most popular are those whose creed is one of smiles and sunshine and genial good-nature. "Everything is lovely," sing modern prophets and prophetesses. "Sin is an error; all is good and beautiful. A few more smiles and kingdom come will have arrived."

Far be it from us to discourage optimism—although the best of many current definitions of the pessimist is that "The pessimist is one who lives with an optimist." Sensible folks, who face life's realities, know that the professional optimist's creed is superficial and shallow and that it does not take account of the facts of existence as any open-minded person perceives them. Ignoring evil is no remedy for it; the true optimist is the one who is bent on removing evil and its causes.

The Man Who Faced Facts.

Just as it is with the world today, so it was in old Jerusalem on the eve of the downfall of the nation; some men refused to face the facts which confronted them, because those facts were unpleasant. And when clear-seeing old Jeremiah, the prophet of Jehovah, who had consistently been pleading with and warning the people from the days of King Josiah, cried aloud the inescapable truth, he was thrown into prison.

That is the fate which goes with the job of being a prophet. Nobody can deal squarely with the grim realities of life, in the large and in their relationship, and become a "popular" preacher. The flatterer and the sychophant, the coiner of pleasant phrases and the re-teller of humorous stories, may for a time be in demand as an after-dinner speaker, but his name will never be written on the roll of prophets who prepared mankind for new eras. Real prophets are likelier to find their way to dungeons than to public position. Mankind do not want to hear the truth that means change and betterment by the route of repentance and restitution. To "declare the whole counsel of God" is likely to make a prophet uncomfortable.

Nevertheless, in an over-propaganded and misled day, we need nothing more than great prophets of God, who will see and say the truth for the times. It is generally perceived now that the supreme shortcoming of the war era, and of our post-war experiences has been the lack of functioning prophets; men of God to interpret the deepest meaning of tendencies and trends and conditions. To the teacher, to the preacher, to the editor, to the parent, to the writer, and to all others who stand in places of leadership and authority, the summons should be sounded in clarion tones that our present day needs most of all brave souls of the Jeremith type, who have listened to God, have looked at the world, and have dared to speak the uttermost truth they have learned.

Old Times and New.

Back of the situation in old Jerusalem which caused Jeremiah to be cast into a dungeon was the simple fact—startlingly like the outstanding fact of our day and time—that men generally were not informed upon international conditions. The people and their leaders were long upon local news and gossip, but short on the real tidings of the time. They could not be made to understand that great cosmic forces, the messengers of God, were afoot, and marching toward the recreant Jews and their capital. Chaldea and Egypt, the dominant empires, were in a struggle for world mastery; and the fate of the Chosen People was involved.

In awesome parallel, there is today being waged, over the very same region, a new struggle for supremacy by the two principal European powers; as well as a greater and more inclusive struggle between the two major political ideas of our day—self-government and imperialism. Just as the leaders and citizens of Jerusalem ignored the impending clash between Egypt and Chaldea, lulling themselves to rest in a false sense of isolation and security, so the western world is today slumbering serenely under the influence of the drug of distance and detachment and destiny, heedless of the vast forces that are now loose in Bible Lands, and in the regions east and west thereof. We scoff at as Jeremiahs the men who lift warning voices of the approach of danger. In childish ignorance, like that of the Jerusalem leaders, we assume that by shutting our eyes to facts we render those facts powerless. True interpreters of the times we are prone to call "glooms" and "joykillers" and "pessimists." If older ways prevailed in our days we should put them behind bars.

The Fellowship of Prisoners.

Whoever goes to jail for the sake of truth and righteousness, as did Jeremiah, finds himself in a goodly fellowship. He is a spiritual companion of Paul and Peter and John and James, and most of the other apostles; and of Bunyan of Bedford and of Rutherford of Aberdeen, and of a long, long line that stretches down through the centuries. Nobody is really fit to speak a truth or espouse a cause who is not ready to go to prison for it. Out of the darkness of dungeons have flowered some of the fairest and most fragrant flowers of saintship and of Christian leadership.

Freedom's fetters may bind the limbs, but they set the spirit at liberty.

"Sone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

It is only important that the soul be free and at peace. When the imprisoned can sing at midnight, like Paul and Silas, then they are enviable and not pitiable. We should miss the significance of this lesson entirely did we fail to see that it is a call to youth to cultivate heroic qualities of soul, that can endure hardness for the sake of principle. These are soft and pleasure-loving days; and more young pehople are thinking about "easy money" and good times than are thinking about nobility of life and of great service. Comfort and conformity and complacency are lesser rewards that must be foregone for truth's sake. Jeremiah calls us back to the supreme essentials.

In an Oriental Dungeon.

This bit of oriental history in the long ago is almost incomprehensible to our generation. Such a dungeon, dark, damp, disgusting as that which held the starving Jeremiah, is simply unthinkable. Prisoners are nowadays the objects of public solicitude; and that their prisoners shall be sanitary is provided by law. Civilization would not let an animal be kept in the sort of hole that held the great Hebrew prophet. So much has the cumulative influence of Christianity done.

Yet it is even today far otherwise in the Orient. The horrible cries of the sick and the hungry in a cage-prison in interior China still ring in my ears. The subterranean dungeon in which St. Paul was kept in Rome, the Mamertime prison, is still shown to tourists, a black hole without light or ventilation or any of the decencies. Even medieval castles had these chambers of horror for prisoners.

In Salonica, shortly after the armistice, I found an innocent American missionary imprisoned, with an assorted horde of inocent and guilty in a foul den that so aroused my horror that, by strong pressure upon the higher officals, I had him free within an hour. Before that incident was closed the governor, the military commander, the prime minister and the king himself had apologized to the Americans.

Jeremiah had a friend who interceded to get him out of his deep dungeon—and the Bible story of how rotten rags and old clothes had to be put under his emaciated arms while he was lifted out of the dark and miry pit into which he had been cast, is vivid beyond words. The prophet's lot was eased; but his message continued in force. God's will was done, even though God's man was for a time silenced.

With Genoa's fatuities and Versailles' impossibilities and Sevres' rapacities already demonstrated before the world's eyes; with strife ringing the Mediterranean, and insurrection blazing East and West; and with the entire structure of European civilization really menaced, it is an hour when clear-eyed prophets should cry aloud the unwelcome truth about the world. Of course, not all croakers are prophets—for which we thank God—but all true prophets are willing to tell unpalatable tidings, as well as words of sweetness and light. If a prison of some sort or other is the price that must be paid for fidelity to the truth that is of God, then

"Welcome each rebuff,
That turns earth's smoothness rough
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand, but go!"

(Copyright, 1922, by The Ellis Service)

ANTS EATING WOODWORK OF ILLINOIS DWELLING

Millions of white ants, which rapidly are completing the destruction of the home of C. T. Sprague, west of Clinton, Ill., have extended their operations to the home of C. F. Weld, across the road.

The Sprague family has been forced to vacate. All the hardwood flooring of the home has been honeycombed and sills and weatherboarding have been so thoroughly penetrated that pieces collapse when handled.

ASSERTS GLAD RAGS DUE TO EVOLUTION

You may have never thought of it before, but you owe your present-day "glad rags" to social evolution.

The sum total of biological evolution, says Professor E. C. Hayes of the University of Chicago, is naked savages.

But social evolution, he says, has produced the trades and arts that have made possible suits of clothes, Methodists, the Republican party and every refinement of our civilization.

King Collects Stamps

A representative of King George of England was a keen bidder at the auction sale of the Ferrary stamp collection in Paris. The king is as enthusiastic as a boy over his stamps. Many of the most famous ones in the Ferrary collection were taken back to England for the king's collection.

Ask the Way

to prettier teeth—you are welcome to it

A new-day method is bringing millions whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

It is used by your friends, your neighbors. It is advised by dentists, urged by modern authorities. Glistening teeth seen everywhere now show the benefits it brings.

This is to offer a ten-day test to reveal its results to you.

It combats the film

The purpose is to remove the film which keeps teeth dim and dingy. Not for beauty only, but for safety. Most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not effectively combat it. It is also the basis of tartar.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look cloudy or discolored. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

New methods found

Dental science has now found two ways to fight that film. Able authorities have proved their efficien
Now careful people employ th
nearly all the world over, largely
dental advice.

A new-type tooth paste has be
created, to comply with modern
quirements. The name is Pepsode
Those two film combatants are e
bodied in it for daily application.

Two other essentials

Two other effects are essential,
proved by modern research.

The saliva contains two gr
tooth-protecting agents. One is
starch digestant, one is alkalis. O
is to digest the starch deposits whi
cling to teeth and gum them. Oft
they ferment and form acids. T
alkalis are to neutralize mouth aci
—the cause of tooth decay.

Pepsodent stimulates those facto
It multiplies the starch digesta
multiplies the alkalis.

Watch the film go

Note how clean the teeth feel aft
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LAND CRABS BECOME MENACE TO AGRICULTURE IN FLORID

Land crabs have become a serious menace to agriculture in southeastern Florida.

These destructive pests, believed to have been introduced in Florida about 30 years ago, have increased in numbers so rapidly in recent years that they constitute today one of the greatest impediments to farming in that section of the country, according to the department of agriculture.

Relatively little is known of the life history and habits of the land crabs, according to the agricultural department's biological survey, which recently investigated the damage caused by these pests. They range from near Palm Beach to Cape Sable, along the Atlantic coast and adjoining keys, being most numerous just south of Miami. They infest low, flat lands where the water level is from one to four feet below the surface during the dry season. Most of the infested land is close to the coast, but extends inland on low prairies or glades as much as 10 miles or more. These small glades, flooded during the rainy season, are much used, after the water recedes, for growing tomatoes and other Winter truck crops, and these crops, consequently, are subject to depredations by the crabs.

Land crabs devour and otherwise injure all kinds of young and tender vegetation. They nip off the growing plants and carry them down into their holes to be eaten later. Larg
plants are shredded with their claw
The damage to tomatoes is partic
larly great owing to the value of t
crop and because a large percenta
of the tomatoes is grown on lo
prairie land favorable for cra
Truck crops, ornamental flowers a
shrubs, lawns, young trees and oth
vegetation all are destroyed.

In addition to the loss in cro
the presence of crabs on proper
detracts greatly from the sale valu
This loss is very great, because t
crab infests most heavily the hig
priced estate lands along the wate
front.

Landowners and farmers in the i
fested region are hammering aw
at the department of agriculture
institute an anti-land crab campaig
and a war on these destructive pest
with a view to their exterminatio
may soon be begun.

Blinded by Fear

Hans Meurthe, a Dutch boy wh
was so terrified by a storm in t
channel that he became blind,
recovering and soon will resume h
voyage to the United States.

Mrs. Pickles Spills Beans

Mrs. Theodore Pickles, pres
dent of the Congregational Uni
Women's Guild, Blackpool, Eng
declared that the reason wome
miss church on Sunday is becau
the men folks demand hot dinner

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TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.

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When you answer an advertiseent, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922

Love is a great force. It can save e world; also upset it.

To get money, soviet Russia will gree to be good according to her wn notions of virtue.

In Europe boys are raised to be oldiers and then the diplomats aise trouble to keep the soldiers usy.

Even life, the best thing on earth, a subject for knockers.

"Where are the great statesmen f our day?" asks a British writer. here has never been a day when omebody didn't ask that question. eing alive is a drawback to greatess.

One thing the matter with the novie business is that it started out s a get-rich-quick scheme.

Nothing is more foolish than the ebate whether woman dress to ake other women jealous or to lease men. They dress for both easons, and thereby kill two birds ith one stone.

Broad-minded people will let the arwinians have their theory, so ong as they don't start to throwg cocoanuts.

Every hour spent on regret is a ead loss.

If the women voters make the old olitical parties progressive that ill be something to their credit.

The idea that two heads are beter than one has no standing with nybody who has seen a doubleeaded calf.

There is comfort in the thought at none of the theories associated ith the next world contemplates a ar with this world.

It is too soon to judge the value f women as voters. Men have been oting a long time without improvg politics.

Pull the reverse lever on the old naxim, "While there's life there's ope," and you have more truth. While there's hope there's life.

In time of war people, with a few iserable exceptions, are united beind the government. In time of eace the people pull and haul in pposite directions. No wonder reonstruction is difficult.

Ludendorff says America began he war. That man has his dates ixed. America ended the war.

Some people spend a lot of money or fun. When they could get hapiness much cheaper.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva's remarks hat "a bald head is a sign of both rains and character," sounds as if might have been made to someody who was trying to sell him a ottle of hair tonic.

Girls were as severely criticized hen they wore too much as they re for wearing too much less than nough.

Instead of saying "Get thee beind me, Satan," some people say to conscience.

Much time is wasted in trying to rove that this or that is so, when ccepted on faith or rejected.

It takes more than one bitter pill o cure a sucker.

Even the cross-eyed man should ave credit for trying to do his duty s he sees it.

Now, when the office starts out o seek the man, it may find his ife.

Farmers soon would be rolling in ealth if they could raise hogs at acon prices.

Lima Beans says the ailment that an show most survivors is kissing.

We never saw any angels over ight years of age.

Morse was pardoned for the same eason that Debs was pardoned—ecause people largely representaive of a certain class prayed and rayed that he be given his liberty.

Kissing his mother never got a an into trouble.

Somebody asks sarcastically: What did President Harding do durng his first year in office? That's asy; he kept us out of war.

Girls are smart enough to know hey will be loved, no matter how hey dress.

Humanizing the steel mills, and ther similar institutions is the big ay of Americanizing them.

If one is what one eats we'll never be a parsnip.

Seventy million dollars a year is spent in this country for cosmetics. ut the women will insist that they have something to show for the money.

Democrats are still getting considerable comfort out of the victories of Pinchot and Beveridge, both good Republicans. It's a sign of the millennium.

Isn't it a little bit late for the former kaiser's friends to begin worrying about his mental state?

If people could do as they pleased they would be unhappy most of the time.

A dog doesn't have to die to become great, as dog greatness goes. But he does have to listen to a lot of critical barking from the little fellows, having no advantage over the big men in that particular.

Earning a dollar is a surer way of getting it than yearning for it.

The Company We'd Have

One of the whispered assurances that Germany and Russia received throughout the Genoa conference was that if they behaved nicely and sweetly it would not be long before they would be welcomed into the League of Nations.

European diplomacy has a copper-lined stomach. There seems to be little it cannot stand.

The treaty of Rapallo was arranged between Germany and Russia almost in the very hour that the two powers were begging for special consideration from Britain, France and Italy. It was one of the things which caused the conference to turn out a failure. It reawakened the old suspicions of treachery. It defined old lines of hate. Just as the treaty of Brest-Litovisk was the betrayal of trusting allies so was the treaty of Rapallo a betrayol of nations who were putting aside resentments and attempting to forget grievances for the sake of the ecomnomic rehabilitation of Europe.

There was a little period of scolding for Germany and Russia and then the conference went on with the former expressions of respect, the same old glibness. Only underneath was the determination to offset and block and nullify the treaty of Rapallo by engagements possibly as secret and sinister. European diplomacy had swallowed a sickening dose and, after a qualm or two, felt no worse for it.

This treachery is historical, habitual. It has the force of custom. It is the expected thing. It may be outgrown in the course of generations. But a ticket of admittance to the League of Nations cannot do away with it offhand. It will persist within the League as for centuries it has persisted out of it.

The program is charted for a new campaign to persuade the American people to approve of our entrance into the League. It is counted up to develop a vast power by the time another presidential election rolls around.

Its success will depend only upon blinding the nation to the fact that if we do go into the League we go into an atmosphere tainted with deception—we will tread amid pits and gins and deadfalls.

The South and Its Children

Congress has twice attempted to pass child labor laws which would hold water in the supreme court. Both times it has failed. It has assumed rights which the court insists belongs to the states absolutely. It has created a prohibition and made it pose as a tax. These dejections were sufficient to destroy the laws, no justice dissenting.

Every bit of federal child-labor law-making of recent years has been aimed at less than a half-dozen states. These are of the South. Their interest in the profits of cotton factories outweigh the love they bear for the flesh and blood of their children. By reason of labor recruited at the expense of schooling, by reason of low wages paid, the Southern factories have an advantage in the markets over the same industries in states which protect the young.

The textile strikes in New England are the indirect result of the callousness of certain Southern communities. To compete with the Southerners, the Northern employers reduced wages. An adult population must suffer because elsewhere children are exploited. Thus is the unhappiness of boys and girls the source of industrial disturbances, social unrest, a step in the direction of lower standards of living. All wrongs are paid for by someone.

We do not pretend to know how the problem of introducing humanity and decency into the guilty Southern states is to be solved. Congress has labored at it conscientiously and come up against an impassible wall. Probably the matter must be settled finally by the public opinion of the country. It is doubtful if any state, stewing in its selfishness, can always hold out against popular disapproval and loathing.

What Europe Wants

There is one indispensable essential to leadership. This is followers. Though Europe calls almost constantly upon the United States to lead it out of its slough of despond there is very, very little reason to believe that Europe would drop meekly into Uncle Sam's footsteps and submissively follow after.

About four years ago, Woodrow Wilson went abroad to take over a large contract of leadership. He was welcomed as a new sort of prophet in a shining top hat. He had the homage of words, the homage of applause, the homage of crowds struggling to catch a glimpse of him as his automobile passed. For a period of days and weeks, Wilson was captain of the souls of millions of people. So it seemed.

At Paris, the Wilson leadership was checked from the first. The business was carried through carefully, with subtlety. But it was so successful that Clemenceau and Lloyd George were the real leaders and Wilson was the compliant follower.

The questions naturally arise: Does Europe really want to be led? What does the continent want if it isn't the leader it talks about so extensively?

To believe Europe to be in the mood to fall in behind an outsider one has to believe that France will shake off her truculence, Germany will subscribe gladly to such a scheme as tearing up her special agreement with Russia, the soviet government will be obedient in the matter of suppressing its disturbing propaganda. This would be a transformation of so transcendent an order that, once brought about, we might safely get ready at once for the Millennium.

The cry of Europe for a director-general is based on quite definite desires, namely, economic aid, new loans, the writing off of old loans. Europe calls it leadership. It is that to the same degree that the money-lender is a field marshal.

Their Own Definition

The beer-and-light-winers have got to shake the past into silence before they can maneuver a revision of the Volstead act.

Once upon a time a license law was about to be put into effect. The question as to who was to be licensed, and who should escape license, hinged upon what constituted an intoxicating drink. The liquor dealers wanted to keep as much of the drinking trade to themselves as they could. They decided that any drink which had an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of one per cent was intoxicating. They argued for it, fought for it—and won. The Volsteaders merely lifted this definition when they put their bill through congress.

In the growing argument over prohibition several citizens are likely to suffer apoplexy. They will be saloonkeepers who are confronted with their own opinions.

A Pageant of Life

Twice in the last quarter-century a new uniform has appeared among the [illegible] of Memorial Day. The light blue of the Spanish war soldiers scarcely caught the eye. But the khaki of the soldiers of the World war has almost submerged the uniforms of the men both of the Civil war and of the struggles in Cuba and the Philippines.

It is a symbol of passing time, the rise and fading of the generations, the eternal conquest of youth.

The melancholy offices over the graves are not more touching than the reminders which the parading veterans bring to the heart that nothing of all our world is fixed, that all of us are only heads upon an endless string, that however strong we as individuals may be in our hour there come after us those who pity and patronize us for our years.

So Memorial Day is something much more than the payment of respect to men whose nobility has been a sacrifice to country and then to death. It is such a pageant as the old Greeks loved—telling of that hard pursuit which time makes of the race, exposing the scars of the fleeting days, recording the battles of everyday life, reciting anew the fact that in this crowding of youth upon the heels of age we have one certain immortality for all eyes to see, and earthly life unending.

Worth Nothing

A German organization made up of 1,200 industrial firms, fifty chambers of commerce and fifty other affiliated bodies, met the other day and decided that no trade with Russia was possible while the bolshvik government remained in control, life and property were endangered and the violation of contracts was condoned by the state. This is probably the very best measure that could be obtained of the value of the treaty of Rapallo for which the German government risked the anger of the allies to obtain. The German politicians thought they were making a great bargain for their country's industry. That industry rejects it as worthless.

No Longer a Spendthrift

In ten months the federal expenditures have been reduced by $1,500,000,000 over the same period of the last fiscal year. It is the happiest kind of reminder that we are getting farther and farther away from the war, during which the government spent money with a steam shovel. Extravagance is a tenacious vice, once it is acquired. It has taken nearly four years to make a decided showing for economy at Washington. The business of watching the pennies and guarding against the wastes is one of the most tiresome things a government ever does. But a bore or not, our government at last is doing it.

A Tame Business Now

The start of an aerial flight around the world received so little attention it suggests that the human race is fed up on stunts. Over a period of years people have gone to sea in cockle shells, leaped from smoke balloons, raced with locomotives and stood upon their heads on flagstaffs until daredevilty has become commonplace. A thing so important as testing the enduring power of flying machines and pilots suffers by reason of this fact that it involves great risk and is classified, therefore, with high dives and college fraterity imitations in public.

Revised version: Needles and pins, needles and pins, when a man marries two women his trouble begins.

Boys and girls of today are no worse than their grandparents were, but some of their tricks are new.

Instead of running over here to let America adopt them too many Europeans come to adopt America.

After Flag Day the next stop will be the Fourth of July, the hallelujah station.

SCOUT CALLED LIAR WHEN HE DESCRIBES YELLOWSTONE PARK

BACK in the "fifties" a lone rider arrived at a spot in Northwestern Wyoming, slipped from his horse, and gazed upon a strange sight. He saw boiling water shooting up out of the earth to great heights. When he got back to the other side of the Teton range and told the folks about it he established for his lifetime a reputation of being "the greatest liar west of St. Joe."

The man was Jim Bridger and he had discovered Yellowstone Park.

Few believed his tales of sky mounting smokes and egg-boiling geyers. "Loco" was the term applied to Jim. That was long ago. Yellowstone in June will celebrate its semi-centennial as a national park, for May 1, 1872, congress passed the bill creating it.

In 1869 Bridger's stories had resulted in C. W. Cook and David Folsom making the trip. They saw all that Bridger had seen and more. They were followed by the Washburn expedition. These army men got the idea of a national park. In this party were General H. D. Washburn, Lieutenant G. C. Doane and several civilians.

The Wonders of Nature.

"The sky over Yellowstone National Park is not shell pink," says a monograph of the American forestry association; "the trees are not blue, the waters of the great lake in no wise resemble red ink and the geyers do not spout streams of molten metal, as some have been led to believe. It is possible to traverse the woodland trails and pass many trees without seeing a grizzly bear. The buffaloes and antelopes do not crowd the tourists and stages from the highways. It is quite possible to spend a week in the park without being molested by 'denizens.'

"There are more natural phenomena to be seen in Yellowstone National Park than in any other equal area in the United States. Add to this the fact that there is a great lake 15 miles wide at its widest point, and 20 miles long, the placid surface of which 7,800 feet above the sea level, a great gorge of rainbow hues through which a mighty river roars on its way to the sea, hundreds of square miles of great forests and broken, saw-tooth crests and you have a combination which will inspire even a cowboy. Everything is on a giant scale. Distances are great, canyons are of terrifying depth, mountain peaks raise their lofty crests to inconceivable heights.

"From Yellowstone the road follows the Madison river to its junction with the Firehole river, where it branches. One road follows the Gibbon river to the north, while the other follows up the valley of the Firehole. The road along the Firehole is particularly beautiful, as it clings for miles to the very edge of the river until it reaches what is known as the lower geyser basin. In this basin are the famous mammoth paint pots, which are really nothing but mud geysers, the contents of which look and act like nothing so much as vividly colored mush that is being boiled and tossed by escaping steam.

Like a Manufacturing Town.

"Old Faithful geyser may be seen to spout, with its never interrupted regularity, at intervals of one hour and five minutes. On the road of the eastern border of the basin also may be seen many of the geysers, and the entire surrounding has the appearance of a manufacturing town with the innumerable jets of steam rising from unseen escapes.

"The falls of the Yellowstone river in the canyon are among the finest in the world. At the upper falls the entire river passes over a drop of 109 feet. The canyon is approximately 1,000 feet deep, and its walls and sloping sides are of the most varied hues.

"Fort Yellowstone has a distinct air of romance surrounding it. It has housed some of the most distinguished soldiers in the army, many of whom received their medals of distinction in the Indian fights in the Northwest. Now, the soldiers, like the real cowboys, are gone. One of the most interesting natural phenomena in the park is the mammoth hot springs, which is built of a number of terraces formed by the depositing of salts from solution in the hot waters of the springs. The colors of these terraces change from day to day, and offer a never-ending source of interest and wonderment to the visitors.

"The park is the largest of the national system and contains 2,000,000 acres. There are hundreds of miles of trails, innumerable lakes, streams and mountain peaks, together with an infinite variety of natural phenomena, all of which offer sufficient interest to entertain the most exacting for a period of several months.

Farm Methods

The farmer makes too complex an affair out of his daily work. I believe that the average farmer puts to a really useful purpose only about 5 per cent of the energy that he spends. If any one ever equipped a factory in the style, say, the average farm is fitted out, the place would be cluttered with men. The worst factory in Europe is hardly as bad as the average farm barn. There power is utilized to the least possible degree. Not only is everything done by hand, but seldom is a thought given to logical arrangement. A farmer doing his chores will walk up and down a rickety ladder a dozen times. He will carry water for years instead of putting in a few lengths of pipe. His whole idea, when there is extra work to do, is to hire extra men. He thinks of putting money into improvements as an expense. Farm products, at their lowest prices, are dearer than they ought to be. Farm profits at their highest, are lower than they ought to be. It is waste motion—waste effort—that makes farm prices high and profits low.

On my own farm at Dearborn we do everything by machinery. We have eliminated a great number of wastes, but we have not as yet touched on real economy. We have not been able to put in five or 10 years of intense night and day study to discover what really ought to be done. We have left more undone than we have done. Yet at no time—no matter what the value of crops—have we failed to turn a first-class profit. We are not farmers—we are industrialists on the farm. The moment the farmer considers himself as an industrialist, with a horror of waste either in material or in men, then we are going to have farm products so low priced that all will have enough to eat, and the profits will be so satisfactory that farming will be considered as among the least hazardous and most profitable of occupations.—Henry Ford in McClure's Magazine.

Feathered Fighters in Mortal Combat

The greatest fighting main ever held in New England was staged in Springfield, Mass. There were no spectators and no bets—none present of the 100 or more sports who had traveled far to attend what is believed to be the biggest cock fighting derby ever held in this section, only to have the fighting pits raided by state troopers.

Sixty prize fighting fowls captured by the raiders were placed together in a yard. The birds, the pick of fanciers from Rhode Island to Vermont, held a battle royal in the hen yard in the West Side, with no one present to cheer the sanguinary combats. Wednesday the yard was found littered with dead and dying, like a battle field in Flanders, while the survivors, scarred and bleeding, strutted about the field of carnage, crowing challenges to those able to take them up.

Forty of the feathered fighters, prized by handlers from Hockanum, Conn., to Cacarappa, Me., lay silent in the dust. They had fought their last fight. The surviving 20 birds were pacing about the pile of dead fighters, apparently exhausted after a long night of battle. They were tied to a fence in the hen-run at intervals which would permit no further combat.

One of the saddest touches in the picture of carnage was furnished by John Alden, master of the hen-run which had been invaded by the prize fighters of the eastern states. When John saw the 60 aliens suddenly invade his kingdom and usurp his powers he chortled his glee and went over the top, prepared for battle.

John's body was found at the bottom of a pile of victims of battle. He had laid down his life for a fond belief in his own prowess.

GIRTH OF WOMEN GROWING BIGGER

She'll never be 21 again.

A requiem over the 21-inch feminine waist line was sung by Ernest P. Bennett, Boston corset manufacturer, who declared that within the last few years, due to the no-corset fad, the waist line has jumped first from the exaggerated 21 to the average 23 inches, and then up to a point between 27 and 28 inches.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "I have never heard who was responsible for the first saxophone player, but that's nothing, as neither have I heard who was responsible for the first mosquito or first cockroach."

Life's Discomforts.

Eating beef stew at a restaurant.

Those old-fashioned lightning rod agents can fool the people now with poor radio outfits.

Town Gossip.

Mrs. Gale says Conan Doyle may be right about spirits, but there is no chance of the late Mr. Gale visiting her as he was too lazy to go anywhere when he was living.

Europeans believe that all Americans are millionaires because the Americans that go to Europe are such good bluffers.

Maybe some day an architect will create a house containing a combination living rooms and garage so the family can get acquainted with Father.

Rosalind's Advice.

Dear Rosalind: My husband flirts with flappers. What shall I do?—Annie.

Dear Annie: Buy a good revolver and shoot him full of holes, or if you can afford to buy more ammunition shoot the flappers.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. P. Ogden Moneypacker announce the approaching marriage of their daughter Edythe to Spencer Craig. Edythe has been after Spencer for several years and was just about to give up the chase when he popped the question.

Mrs. Hoity Toity entertained at bridge the other afternoon. Mrs. Good Cheater won the prize, as usual. The hostess served cigarets and matches.

Arthur Jones shot his wife accidentally the other evening, but she will survive. Arthur is disappointed.

Miss Amelita Lovell, popular movie actress, has married Gordon Gordon, her leading man. Gordon is her 12th husband.

Fire gutted the clothing store of Levy & Abraham, the other day, business having been so poor this Spring that it was necessary.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

To the World.

Dear Everybody:

I am going to write about raising chickens. I don't know whether anyone wants to know anything about it but I am going to write about it just the same. When I decided to raise chickens I bought some baby chicks and proceeded to fuss around them and watch them grow and die. Half of them succeeded in reaching maturity before they could die and the following Spring I was able to find some eggs in the nests, but there's many a slip 'twixt the chick and the egg.

Don't believe it when someone tells you that you can raise chickens on table scraps. It's impossible even if you're never invited out to dinner and have scraps every day. A hen is very particular. She won't lay unless she is fed just what she likes. All kinds of fancy feeds are sold nowadays to coax hens to lay eggs. One would think a hen would do everything to lay eggs, but instead you have to do everything to make her lay them.

The hen house must be warm in Summer and cool in Winter. It must have sunlight and plenty of windows facing in a certain direction. The only things the hens don't insist upon nowadays are hardwood floors and new wallpaper. Some even have electric lights, although I have never seen any coops supplied with floor lamps.

Chickens are supposed to have plenty of range. You can give them this if you live in the country, but if you try to do so in the city your neighbors will give you plenty of range when they meet you on the street. A chicken on range knows its own coop, but it prefers to scratch in the neighboring gardens all day and stay in its coop only at night.

Raising chickens is a gamble. You put 15 eggs under a hen, 10 are hatched, four of these die and three of the remaining six turn out to be useless roosters. Gamblers and chicken raisers must take chances.

If you are thinking of raising chickens for profit, think again. You can raise them but it's doubtful that you'll get many eggs or profits unless you treat the hens like you would members of your family if you treat them right.

Your Fancier Friend,
UNCLE HENRY.

GROWTH OF CANDY MAKING IS RELATED

While confectionery dates back to ancient Egypt, the growth of the confectionery business from small things to a billion-dollar industry has been within the last 73 years, says an announcement from the National Confectioners' association. "In 1849," the statement continues, "there were a few confectioners in the eastern cities and scarcely any in the west. Now a billion pounds of candy are sold a year. There are approximately 3150 manufacturers with an investment of $315,000,000, who sell to the wholesale and retail trade, consisting of about 3500 candy jobbers and 75,000 retailers," says Walter C. Hughes, secretary of the National Confectioners' association. The total number of employes in the entire industry is approximately 250,000.

LOWLY CATERPILLARS HALT TRAINS ON ONE ROAD

A plague of caterpillars threatens to interrupt operations of the Hetch Hetchy railroad near Groveland, Cal. The caterpillars crawl along the rails, covering them some times for a distance of a mile, making them so slippery that the engines cannot pull the trains up the grades. Many times the crews have had to cut the engine from the train and run over the caterpillar covered rails to coat them with sand before the train could be pulled through.

Aunt Eppie Hogg, the Fattest Woman in Three Counties

The minute Aunt Eppie took that Bay Window seat Mr. Melcher sneaked out and put in a prop so as to avoid a repetition of her accident over at Snyders place three years ago.
"SAFETY FIRST! EH! JAKE!"
Fox

ABE MARTIN

What th' country really needs is common sense an' Christianity, an' neither p'litical party is long on either.

Our new library is nearin' completion an' it's almost purty enough fer a film station.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Different Tastes

I LIKE to sit by a spreading tree—day after day you may see me there!—and read of perils on land and sea, of heroes bold and of damsels fair. I read my book till the long day cools, and the shadows lengthen on field and flat; I see men pass with their golfing tools, and I wonder what they can see in that. My friend Jim Jerk has a gorgeous wad, and he goes away on his ten-year tramps; he sends me cards from strange towns abroad, and letters sealed with unholy stamps. And he might sit 'neath a stately yew, with a good warm book and a stogie fat; but off he travels to Timbuctoo—I wonder what he can see in that! And some go off to the sombre woods, to picnic there, on the grass to lie, to eat stale doughnuts and kindred goods, and get their feet in the custard pie; I see them go with their baskets big, to the dark abode of the bug and bat, where the skeeters skeet and the chiggers chig—I wonder what they can see in that! The joy of one makes another sick, the fun of James is a grief to me; give me a volume that has a kick, a tale of perils on land and sea! Then James may off to the jungle speed to chase a tiger or other cat; I'll watch him go as I sit and read, and wonder what he can see in that.

June Garden Work

A number of vegetables may still be planted: Late cabbage, celery, late potatoes, cucumbers, muskmelons, squash, pumpkin, lima beans, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, sweet potatoes, sweet corn and radishes such as White Icids.

Several of the earlier crops will be off the land, and some of the crops above may take their place.

A finely prepared seedbed, so that transplanted seedlings may easily take root before the hot dry weather, and when the dry weather comes shallow cultivation to save soil water, are essential.

Deep, close cultivation between rows often does more harm than good. It cuts the roots, and does not make any better mulch with which to conserve water.

With the proper kind of tillage, aiming mainly to make a soil mulch that will check the evaporation of soil water, there is scarcely a season in which there will not be enough moisture within easy reach of the roots to carry the plants safely through.

It will be necessary to spray for insect pests. For plant lice use Black Leaf No. 40, a teaspoonful to a gallon of soapy water. For chewing insects spray with arsenate of lead, four or five level tablespoonsful to a gallon of water.

HAWAII AND ALASKA ASK SEAT IN HOUSE

A determined effort to obtain for Hawaii and her sister territory, Alaska, at least one vote apiece in the house of representatives at Washington will be made by Harry A. Baldwin, millionaire sugar man and newly elected delegate to congress from Hawaii.

The constitution, as it now stands, precludes the possibility of a vote being given to a territory, but Baldwin and others of Hawaii's business leaders are of the opinion that the importance of both Hawaii and Alaska is now such that a change would be in order. At present a territory is allowed representation on the floor of the house, with certain floor privileges and the right to be heard before committees, but no vote.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Old Refrains

Here are childhood's fancies true,
Once, so long ago, you knew
"Eeenie, meenie, meinie, mo,
One, two, three and out you go!"
Here's the old belief again:
"Kill an ant and it will rain."

Yesterday I passed along
Where a merry-hearted throng
Counted out the self-same way
Of our long forgotten play,
And I heard the "meenie-mo"
Of our distant long ago.

Wide the eyes that glistened there
In a world so wondrous fair,
Wise the heads that nodded low
At the things they'd come to know,
And I smiled at this refrain:
"Kill an ant and it will rain!"

Oh, thought I, 'tis very strange
Childhood's fancies never change.
That is what we used to say
In our golden yesterday:
"Eeenie, meenie, meinie mo!
One, two, three and out you go."

Long forgotten still it lives,
Joy to little hearts it gives,
And unto the end of time
Little lips will sing this rhyme;
Age will hear its babes explain:
"Kill an ant and it will rain!"

Needless books and printed things
For the songs that childhood sings,
Curly heads and laughing eyes
In such lore are always wise;
This belief will long remain:
"Kill an ant and it will rain."

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VARIETIES

Prior to 1830 envelopes were u known.

Alaska was discovered by Behring in 1741.

Mt. Wrangell, Alaska, is 17,50 feet high.

Africa is third in area of th world's continents.

Among ostriches, the male bird incubate the eggs.

Aga, a genus of sea weed, is use as food in Denmark.

Thirteen days comprised the wee of the ancient Mexicans.

The personal retinue of the pop numbers 1,200 attendants.

"The only happiness lies in sleep" declared Napoleon Bonaparte.

The elephant does not reach fu maturity until it is 40 years old.

The waters of Alaska contai more than 100 species of food fish.

Ten policewomen are employed t prevent smuggling in Peking, Chin

Only two women are members o the real governing body of sovi Russia.

An average of 2,173 persons a da join the various churches in th United States.

Hawaiian chiefs do their cooking in a big hole in the ground, wit redhot stones.

The occupation of guide is fo lowed by a large number of youn women in Siam.

The first cannon to be cast in on piece was made by an English iro master in 1543.

A well that produces asphalt ha been found in the Arbuckle mou tains in Oklahoma.

Poi, the staple food of Hawaiia natives, is made from the steame root of the trao plant.

Oil pipelines now in operation i America are long enough to girdl the globe at the equator.

Bees have been trained to star and stop work at the sound of a gong by an English breeder.

A nervous person may wink a often perhaps, as 50,000 times dur ing the 16 waking hours of the day.

Condensed milk is one of the mos heavily taxed items of manufa tured food imported into Englan

California's 1921 melon crop wa shipped in 200 trainloads, 50 cars t the train, a total of 100 miles of ca

The textile laboratory of the Un versity of Washington has been tes ing cloth for Seattle departmen stores.

An American historian asse that Captain Kidd was not a pira and that his fabled treasure do not exist.

Big feet signify the sound thinke while those that turn in show a stu born disposition, according to a ne theory.

Yakutat, a fishing village of th north Alaska, has a newspap which picks up its news from th wireless.

Acetylene gas, generated by th action of water on calcium carbid is now being used as motor fuel i Germany.

The first woman mayor in Ame ica was Mrs. Ella Wilson, who wa chosen to the office in Hunnewel Kas., in 1911.

So many baby passengers are no crossing the Atlantic that one of th big steamship lines is providi children's cots.

Every night the curfew is rung a 9 o'clock in Lincoln's Inn, Londo The bell used was brought fro Calais in 1596.

Florida was so called by Ponce d Leon because he discovered it o Easter Sunday, which is in Spani Pascua Florida.

Although the slow worm can gr a new tail, it takes several years f this to acquire the size of the on which was lost.

Tinned pig tongues, import from America, have achieved a w popularity for the midday lunch British workmen.

In Turkey, strangling and sewin the criminal up in a bag and thro ing him into the sea, are comm modes of punishment.

In Chicago there are 3,500,0 daily street car riders and one-ha of these are carried in one mornin and one evening hour.

A monster crawfish measuri more than three feet in length an weighing 80 pounds was captur recently off the Florida coast.

Periodical ear examinations o persons working in noisy industri are recommended to minimize acc dents due to the effects of noise.

The grand jury at Lancaster, P has recommended that better a commodations be arranged for th women compelled to attend court a jurors.

On one of the big steamship leaving New York for a Mediterran ean cruise, live fish were carried i tanks for consumption on the liner dining tables.

The Prince of Wales possesses a envelope addressed to him at S James' palace that was return through the post, marked "Insuff ciently addressed."

The phrase "a feather in his cap originated in an old custom in Hu gary, which forbade any one t wear a feather in his cap unless h had killed a Turk.

The famous Leyden Universi was founded by William of Orang in 1575 as a reward for the her ism of its citizens during the lo siege by the Spaniards.

A western railroad has somethi new in the way of observation ca The upper part of the car is entir ly open and there are glass win shields between the sections.

For centuries after the first d covery China carefully preserved th secret of silk culture and amass great wealth by exporting the pr uct to India, Persia and Arabia.

Many educators, industrialis economists and eye experts met New York recently in an attempt eliminate the very considera losses in industry due to defecti vision.

In Florence, Italy, when the c of shoes leaped more than 100 p cent, the girls instead of going a shoe-hunger strike, turned co blers for themselves and made th own shoes.

The landlords of Rome ha formed a league for their mu protection, and have pledged th selves to pay no more taxes u certain governmental restricti which are regarded as unjust been removed.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

LAPPERS GRADUATE

Y MARTHA HOLDEN

t so many years ago and yet uite a few after all, there as a graduating class of irls and boys who were rep- ive of their time. As a class ere bright, wide-awake chil- appy and important because great event.

should select one girl as a ample of how all the other oked we would describe her ing like this.

hair was combed over a with long ends coiled in a the top of the head. It had ene up on curlers all night onsequently was wavy and s artificial as it could possi- Her skirts were long, light- ching the ankles as she through the exercises. Her was small and encircled by a ght satin girdle with long rs of ribbons at one side. ny ruffles, which had taken o make, trimmed the full and the collar was so tight h that it had to have wire keep it in place.

ouge. She would have been d at such a thought.

girl, typical of the others, inishing school and possibly went home to help with the affairs of the household and ally to await the next great her life—marriage.

was the way of the world, worked very well in most the world moved merrily now and then a girl did not and what was left for her? Hardly, unless she were to work. More study was ual choice, so she studied into an old maid and never an outlet for all her knowl- f she is living today, she is he numerous critics who are g and raving against the flapper.

the flapper's bobbed hair is ore sanitary and sensible than e of those days. Surely the irls are also more sensible. e, in every class we find s but they do not count. ural waistline makes health- en. The flapper shoes, with heels, certainly are an im- nt upon the high heeled

the rouge. Well, there is ng to say in defense of this deplorable habit. The ulterior motive of most every child who uses rouge is to look healthy. She knows that red cheeks are a sign of rugged health. She knows that healthy girls are most attractive. Why does she have to use rouge to look healthy? Because something is wrong with the way she has been brought up. Her mother is more interested in the League of Women Voters or the Civic Improvement club than she is in her home. Almost every modern mother has a flapper child.

And how about father? He is breaking the prohibition law all over the country and laughing as he does it. He is speeding with his automobile, and when he faces a new law which puts him in jail for driving too fast, he takes the middle of the road and drives along at five miles an hour to show his contempt for a country which tries to tell him what he can or cannot do.

Is it any wonder that the children have staged a revolt? They are no longer timid. They do what they please and, as in most cases when independence will have its fling, the lessons are hard, but the lessons are learned nevertheless, and that is a step forward.

The flapper has lived through the war. She can discuss many subjects intelligently. She is wide-awake and intensely observing. She has heard so much about the bravery of soldiers not so much older than herself that she is eager to step out into the world and do something, too. Who's afraid to cut off her hair? That is the spirit.

It is up to us and not the flapper to give them something to do which really counts. That they can be guided easily goes without saying, if they like the idea presented, and what if they do all look alike? Take any group picture of days gone by and see if the girls don't all look alike.

After all, the flappers are little girls with a pretty big world to face. They have learned their school lessons, but there are many more serious lessons than that in the offing. They are sweet. Every child has sweetness somewhere if you know how to find it.

School is over. The flapper stands ready. She has nerve and daring. She is to be the woman of the future in these historical days of women's rights. It is up to us.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

ecret of life is not to do what s, but to try to like what to do.

—Dinah Muloch Craig.

CASIN FLOWER MYTH.

ne suggested that we relate for the benefit of the chil- This recalled one to my mind ght possibly interest the lit-

dian maiden fleeing from a bear, lost her moccasin. After ng braves of the tribe had e bear they looked in vain e moccasin. All they ever was a new flower that re- it. This they called the moc- flower, which is the state of Minnesota in the land of kotas. It was to this land, to s of Minnehaha that Hia- ame seeking his bride. The the Dakotas felt sad as Hia- d the beautiful Minnehaha r home. Never again would the light tread that scarcely he "wild flowers of the " So as a memorial the earth ew flower to mark the pass- prints of the lovely Laugh- ter.

uld be glad to hear from the girls who are interested in and myths. Best wishes to mmie Gray Wilson, W. Va.

TS BETTER TEACHERS.

t to ask the school teachers more letters concerning the I have two in mind I want you about.

e patrons never tire brag- ut is busy the whole time her pupils. When they come s in their books they do not nd she sits down by them o and explains till they do The pupils all love her. good order and never whips

other doesn't care whether rn anything or not. When me to a place they don't un- d she turns back where it is y and doesn't try to help bit. Now which would you e?

ave to pay big salaries and ouldn't we have good teach- ll make this short and come ith another subject.—Lottie.

ETS NEW WRITERS.

e shower we had. I can see and wheat are looking bet- dy and oh—the perfume of is so sweet after the rain. t the dear old Blade in to- all. It always brings joy to t. The letters are so full of d now in today's paper there many nature lovers who , too, am a lover of Nature, going to write to the House- ge and get acquainted with these new ones. Am I the on who was 17 March 11? had a twin.

h for Blue-eyed Bobbie who when he is blue. Why not of us try it, then maybe g fine could happen to us on't want Bobbie to win the e for cheerfulness, do we? keep smiling and humming no matter how gloomy the

is still another I know who ok on the bright side or she uld have lived so long in pitiful condition. It's that ed chicken way down in W. doubt the sight of the hick- in the meadow gives the g a shudder now. Anyway, d, aren't we cousins, that had someone to care for her uring her five long years of n.

Johnny Funnyman, I'm so ve come and so eager to ou come again quick. I know must be pretty.

orite song just now is "Let the Rest of the World Go By," because every time I sing it the thought of that sweet little nest somewhere in the West seems terribly realistic and with a pal, good and true, whom we love, we can well afford to let all the rest of the world glide by, I think, don't you?

Where is Anne of Green Gables? Surely she must have enough scope for imagination so that she can find some little thing to talk about.

Bert Milliman, I have six aunts and uncles in Michigan and a whole lot of cousins. They think Michigan the nicest place ever to live in and do not like our New York hills. I am afraid I would be lost without them if I ever visited my Michigan relatives.

How many of you cousins remember about Watkins Glen? I live a few miles from that beautiful rocky cavern.

Come and visit me, Little Mischief, when you get your corn planted, and we will take our lunch and spend the day at the Glen. As ever—Mignonette.

COUNTS HER BLESSINGS.

As Aunt Martha thought it would be fun to have letters from every state in the Union in May, I am writing this so she will be sure to have one from Oregon. We have moved since I wrote last. We move twice a year as we have to go to the valley in the Fall, so the children have the advantage of a good school. Then in the Spring we come back to our ranch in the hills. I don't like to move so I am always thankful when we are settled once more. We can always find so many things to be thankful for if we look for them. Can't we? When things are not all going your way stop and "count your blessings," as the old hymn says, and see if you don't feel differently.

Aunt Martha, I am sending you a little bunch of wild pansies. I wish you might have seen them covering the hillside and enjoyed their fragrance as I did. We have so many lovely wild flowers here. I count them one of my blessings. I don't count the ticks though (there are so many I couldn't). Anyway if ticks are a blessing, they are so deeply disguised I have never been able to find it out. If any of you live where they have them, you will understand all about it. But as they only annoy us a while in the Spring, they will soon be gone.

If anyone has the words of the hymn, "Death Is Only a Dream," I would be glad to get them.—Mrs. W. L. Johnson. (First letter from Oregon).

THINK DANCING BAD.

Howdy everybody, I am a reader from the West Virginia hills. My home is in the country and I love it so much more than I do the city. I have lived in the city for a short time only but long enough to decide that the country life is the happiest.

I have been a reader of The Blade for several years but this is my first attempt to write. I read Just Another Mother's letter on dancing. I think dancing is very bad. I think it is a disgrace to a community to allow such wordly amusements in a church for God intended it to be a place of worship and not a place of wordly pleasure. I would like to hear from other readers on this subject.

My sympathy goes out to Sunny Jim. His letter touched a tender spot in my heart. My mother is living and I would be lost without her.

I too admire Lone Star's spunk for I don't see how any one could be ashamed of their parents for they are our best friends on earth. Being ashamed of them is surely disobeying God's command. So come again Lone Star and give the boys and girls another lecture.—**Just a Girl from W. Va.**

Our Correspondents

Mr. W. J. Morgan has asked for the words to "Songs of Araby." He lives in a Summer resort town near the top of the Blue Ridge mountains in the western part of North Carolina. Near by are a number of small lakes, beautiful waterfalls, and it is only a short distance to Pisgah National Forest. Mr. Morgan says he would be glad to write at length of these places if the cousins are interested. Being one of our hobbies we will wait eagerly for the next letter.

For the reader who asked whether gold braid would make a good edge for living room over-curtains, we would advise something plainer. Gold has a tendency to give a garish appearance, especially in Summer. Gold braid tarnishes easily, therefore it is difficult to care for. Simple drapes are best. Often in Summer no curtains at all are used, or, if they are necessary, sheer white washable curtains are most satisfactory.

Who knows definitely when the wheat harvest will begin in Kansas? Here is an occasion for you writers from Kansas to get busy.

Hilda N. Carson sends thanks to the cousins for her birthday shower. She found three twins and many friends and had a happy birthday.

Miss A. Ames of Corry, Pennsylvania, Box 26, has a new idea for a quilt. She would like to start a friendship quilt. If the cousins are interested, their part is to send her an 8-inch square of bleached muslin on which they have put their name and address. Miss Ames will be glad to return the favor if cousins like the idea.

We will be glad to have the poem beginning with the words: "Rock of Ages" for the Poets' Corner, which was requested by Mrs. W. L. Johnson. Thank you, Mrs. Underhill, for your trouble. We try to publish all poems requested in due time and do not, as a rule, forward poems to individual readers.

Do any of the cousins remember seeing in the Poets' Corner the poem "Let Me Walk With the Crowd That Go in the Road?" We do not recall it by that title and if it has not appeared in the corner for a year or two, would be glad to use it again since one of our readers has hunted so diligently for it.

"It really doesn't take much to make somebody happy every day," writes Gene of W. Va. She thanks all the cousins for sending cards and letters to her grandmother, Mrs. Simers. Grandmother said it made her so happy and that the days seemed shorter when she could look at the cards. There were 33 of them and 10 letters and the thoughtfulness of the writers has inspired Gene to urge everyone to try to give smiles and sunshine for a week at least and see if they do not feel happier themselves.

Believer in Dreams sends this suggestion for those interested in making a candle wicking spread: Use No. 8 or 10 cotton warp, such as is used for weaving woolen goods. It will be more satisfactory than candle-wicking. Use round half-inch stick to take stitches over and tufts will be perfect.

If Miss Belle Brewer will send stamps we will be glad to send her the Weekly Blade copies she requested.

Snatches From W. B.

I would like to meet the cousins sometime. I think "Constructive Play" was fine and if every girl would learn to do as these little girls do there would be many more good housewives. I think the Art column is good, too. — Shortie of W. Va.

I am a farmer's wife and we take The Blade. I can hardly wait for Thursday to come to read it. Our litle home is happy. What has become of Private Fred Sleath?—A Farmer's Wife.

I would love to hear from Dewdrop—Country Kid.

I am tired for I have been out on the hills gathering flowers. Come on now Aunt Martha and get me a twin. I was 15, October 29.—Locust Blossom.

I think we will have a good bit of fruit but I think most of the fruit around here was killed. I wonder if I have a twin. I was born February 12, 1910.—Glittering Star.

I wonder if there is anyone of the cousins who has a birthday on May 24 and was 22 years old. Eva has no brothers and sisters and gets lonesome.—Eva of W. Va.

Art in the Home

Net Carriage Covers.

Healthy little babies sleep out of doors. When Summer days come horrid flies and mosquitoes come too, and babe won't have a restful minute unless something is done.

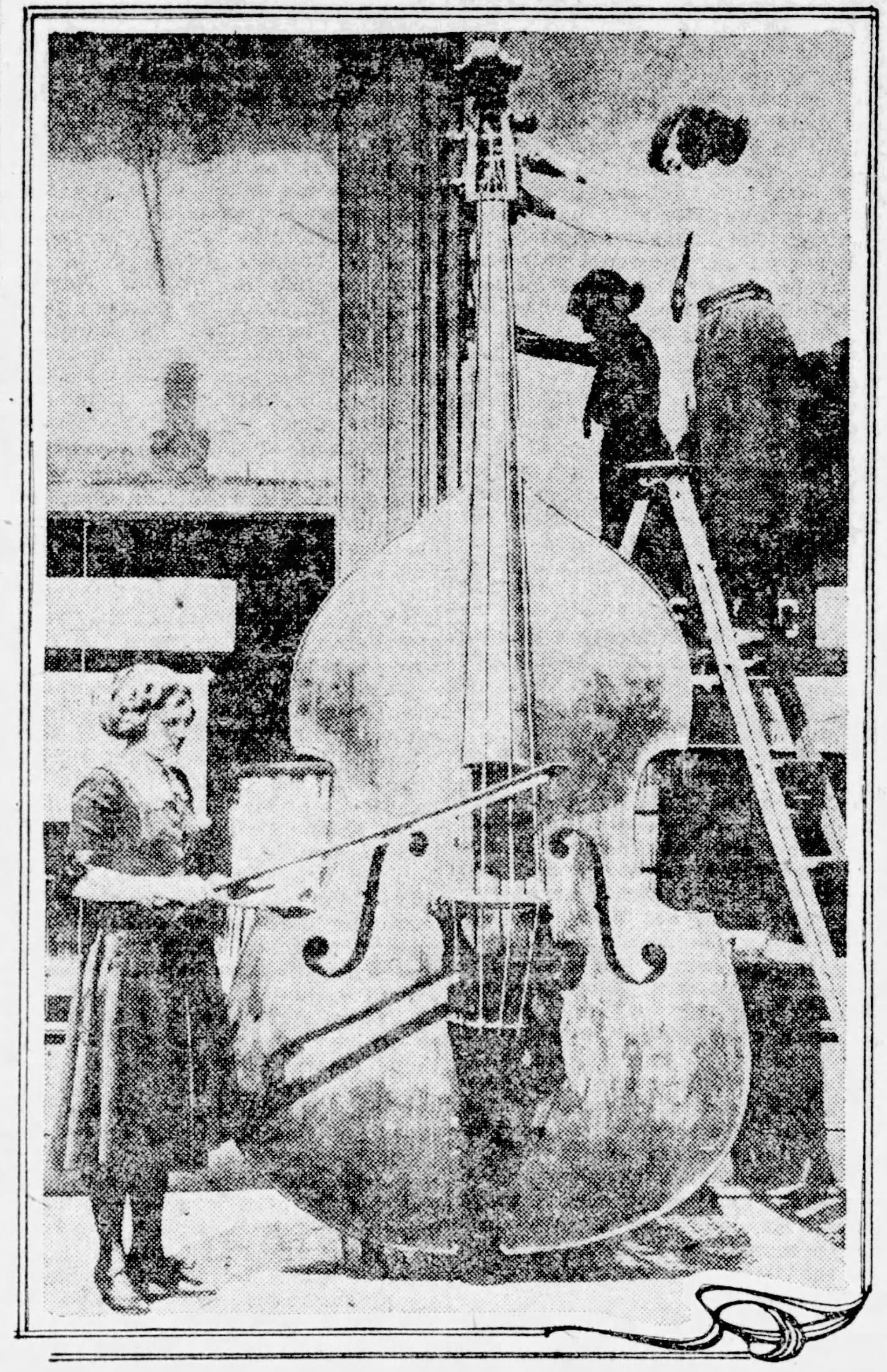
A wise mother will buy some fine white net, the widest she can find and long enough to cover the baby carriage.

It can be made dainty and attractive by binding it with wide blue satin ribbon. The corners should be weighted so the wind cannot blow it off.

A huge blue bow sewed on the net so that it will rest on the top of the hood, will help to keep the net in place and baby can sleep as happily and contented as a duckling.

This net carriage cover makes a pleasing gift for the baby shower, or a sweet remembrance from an attentive god-mother.

World's Biggest Violin



—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

THIS huge fiddle—the largest in the world—was a conspicuous feature at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, this week at the biggest conference of the music industries ever held in the United States. Upward of 1,500 men and women representing all branches of music in every state in the Union discussed ways and means to augment the beneficial movement already launched to give the country more music.

This big violin from the private collection of Carl Fischer, is 11 feet 7 inches high, 4 feet 7 inches wide, 13 inches deep and weighs more than 150 pounds. The strings, as thick as a man's finger, are 7 feet 10 inches long. The bridge is 12 inches high and the keys 8 inches long. The bow is 30 inches long. Maple was used in the construction of the back and spruce in the top. The finger board is ebonized.

BOYS AND GIRLS

God never fore-announces his examinations; what you are flashes out when you do not know anyone is watching you.

— G. Campbell Morgan.

UNIQUE GRADUATION

I couldn't resist coming in to tell you about class night here. The scenery deserves special emphasis. A fence and gate had been placed on the stage. Weeds and vines were growing along the fence and near the footlights. A short distance away were trees and grape vines. A tiny spring, partly concealed by rocks, flowed softly under a willow. Logs and stumps were placed at different points and over the gate a full yellow moon hung! The graduates came in at the gate singing a song and sat down on the logs and stumps. They were supposed to be taking a walk, and finding a spot so delightful, decided to practice their program there.

The salutory was given first, then the class history. This was one of the best parts of the program. Here the class was pictured as sailors entering into the sea of Freshmandom out in quest of the golden fleece, which was graduation. They were attacked by many horrible monsters (teachers) and beset by plague (studies). They fought battles which went down in history as the mid-term and final battles (exams). Some of the sailors went overboard, overcome by the storms, but many persisted and after many struggles finally reached the goal. This account was given by four pupils, each pupil taking up one of the four years.

One of the girls saw five of her classmates as they would be 10 years from now, and the others' pictures were drawn by the best cartoonist in the class. The will was also very comical and showed the time and thought that had been spent on it. The best singer in the class sang and the valedictory was given by one of the girls. During this time the lights had been switched off and the final song, "Farewell to Thee," was sung in the moonlight. The effect of having the moonlight suddenly pop into view was rather startling, but this could not be helped, as the lights could not go out very slowly. The last scene was beautiful, the gurgling brook, the softly shining moon, the slight swaying figures on the stage, the dark shadowy trees in the background—all were enough to stir the heart of a poet.

Don't you think our class night was a little out of the common? I would love to hear about some of the other cousins' commencements. —Petrona Howe.

DESCRIBES COMMENCEMENT

Hurrah, school's out at last. How many of you cousins are glad? I know I'll head the list—nobody can be as glad as I am. This very familiar piece of verse decorated our blackboards on the final day: No more grits, no more gravy, no more teachers to drive us crazy.

The graduation exercises were simple. The girls (six) were dressed in gingham dresses and the boys (five) in white trousers and dark coats. An uncle to one of the girls made the commencement address and diplomas were given. The medals and scholarships offered at the start of school were awarded and winners greatly applauded. To most of you this commencement may seem rather commonplace, but it is far different for me. In two years more I will be sitting on the same stage and staring down (yes, most of them stared) at the same rows of faces. That day is so far away, yet how close!

Don Quixote, I would like to ask you a question. I have a stamped envelope having only half of the stamp printed. Is it worth anything? Is a stamped envelope having a white two-cent stamp of any value?

Jiggs, your letter was very interesting and educating. I'm going to cut it out and save it for the time when I have a party.

Nearly all the letters have some advice or suggestions in them, but mine doesn't follow the rule.

Have any of you cousins a trapeze? We have one in our backyard and have hours of fun on it. My brother and I are the only ones in our family who use it, so it is still strong. I can't do much on it, and would be glad to have some suggestions as to "stunts" we could do on it. One we do is almost the same as that one attained when you bend backwards and put your hands on the ground only your hands and feet are on the bar instead of on the ground.—Your friend, Somebody from Nowhere.

CUTIE SENDS MESSAGES

How are all the old and new cousins? My Blade came this evening and wonder of wonders, there's a letter from Johnny Funnyman. So you write songs, eh? Well, I play quite a lot and I am rather familiar with music. Maybe I know your writing, Johnny. No? Think not?

Jay Bee, come on, give us a letter about your army life.

Don't you all love to be out in the woods and see this wonderful earth? We have honeysuckle on our porch. It's so sweet. I wonder how many of us realize what a blessing we have in life.

Sunny Jim, have faith. I have found that in the last two years a great and lovely thought.

Rhyme Stringer, I can't write a story. That's not fair.

June Bug, I know you. I saw you outside when I came up. Where did you come from?

Just a Girl, where shall we send all those quilt pieces?

Peggy of South Daktota, won't you send your address, please?

Buckeye Belle of Ohio, I, too, am interested in radio. If I were a boy I'd surely spend my time working with it.

Mr. W. B., I'm from W. Va., so I suppose it is my turn to be snatched. Ha, ha! If so I can only try again.—Cutie.

EAGER FOR VACATION

Hello, boys and girls, here I am after a whole year's absence. When I called I landed in Short and Sweet. That is better than no place at all.

How many of you are still going to school? I, for one, am, and am counting the days until it will be out. The joys and beauties of Spring are now here and it makes one feel lazy to look out of the window and dream of the time when you won't be shut in the prison of school.

The botany people are now busy getting flowers mounted for their herbariums. It is wonderful to think of the number of wild flowers that mother nature has provided for us to make this earth more beautiful. Wonder if Bachelor Billy, Prairie Rose and Dixie Moonbeam are out picking flowers.—Mary May of Iowa. (First May letter from Iowa.)

Flag Day

Don't forget to have your flag waving, June 14. Each year our flag grows more dear to us and it is with reverence that we "Stand by the Flag! Its stripes have streamed in glory, To foes a fear, to friends a festal robe, And spread in rhythmic lines the sacred story of Freedom's triumphs over all the globe."

American Birthdays

June 9, 1851—Charles J. Bonaparte, statesman.

June 10, 1865—Frederick A. Cook, physician and explorer.

June 11, 1819—Eli Thayer, educator and inventor.

June 12, 1850—Francis Saltus Saltus, poet and author.

June 13, 1846—Frederic W. Root, composer.

June 14, 1811—Harriet Beecher Stowe, author.

June 15, 1826—Charles H. Smith, (Bill Arp), humorist.

Short and Sweet

Somebody laughingly wrote that they see by last week's paper that a person can be in two places at once. Hurrah for Sunflower. She has done the impossible. Not only has she graced Snatches and Short and Sweet, but she has "landed" in the Boys' and Girls' column and the Merry-Go-Round. Well, anyway, she didn't get in all four at once! Come again, Sunflower, and we will try to keep you as a lone stalk in the corner you want, instead of letting you grow in groups like last time.

Billy recognizes Sunny Jim in our midst because of his smile, and asks the cousins to give him three cheers for his bravery. Dixie Moonbeam, King Philip, Bachelor Billy, Rhyme Stringer and June Bug, you are much in demand by this gay cousin Billy. He asked Aunt Martha to have her picture in the paper next Christmas for a Christmas present. Oh ho—what a long way ahead. Too long for a promise—oh, much too long, but if you'll be good we'll substitute something else just as good. How's that?

Carl Mouser and Francis Scofield, come again with some real letters. Your sample was good, so if you both try again you may be surprised at your luck.

Flossie wants to know what Charlie D. Davis thinks of her drawings. And what has become of Bachelor Billy? Johnny Funnyman has piqued her curiosity, and she does not think Aunt Martha has a crooked nose. All in one letter. Beside that she begs a twin for her sister Edna, who is 17 May 5.

Here is something for us to do—something we specialize in. One of our girls is going to State Normal school, and it is the first time she has even been away from home, and she knows before she starts that she is going to be lonesome. Her address is Minnie Mills, care of Mrs. M. E. Hyde, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Florence Gold liked Silver Belle's letter about Latin for she too has studied it but now has turned her attentions to French which she thinks is easy to translate. Of course it naturally would be after studying Latin so maybe that will convince some of you that there is at least one good word to be said for it.

Camping time is so near that memories of last year are mingling with plans for this year. King of the Hills, who is Daffodilly's twin by one day, and his crowd went camping at Rapine Rocks, Ohio, last Spring. We suspect from the description that they will be going again. Do tell us some camping stories and we will pretend that we are all gathered around the big roaring campfire together.

Mixing With Martha

Salads and Dressings

Beet Salad—One quart chopped cooked beets, one quart cabbage chopped, one cup celery, one-fourth cup grated horseradish, one cup sugar, vinegar sufficent to cover. This will make three quarts when canned.

Lobster Salad—Shred one can of lobster, add two heads of celery cut in small pieces, three hard boiled eggs cut in dice and two-thirds of a cup of English walnuts. Mix with mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves, garnish with mayonnaise, capers and lobster coral.

Orange and Onion Salad — One orange, one small onion. Use the fruit dressing.

Fruit Dressing—Two eggs, butter size of walnut, four tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls vinegar. Cook slowly. Thin with cream.

Apple Salad—Peel and core any good sour apple. Make a syrup of granulated sugar and cook the apples in the syrup, being careful not to break them. When done, lift out with a wire spoon and place on platters. When cold, serve on lettuce leaf with any good salad dressing. They may also be eaten with whipped cream.

Salad Dressing—One large cup vinegar, one tablespoonful sugar, one and one-half teaspoonfuls mustard, four eggs, one teaspoonful salt, butter the size of an egg, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, one large cup cold water. Cook together vinegar, mustard, beaten eggs, sugar, salt and butter. Beat well. Dissolve the cornstarch in the cup of water, then add and cook until thick. One cup of cream instead of the water is a great improvement. This makes one quart.

Oil Dressing — One pint oil, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, pinch of salt and pepper. Beat together with the yolks of eggs, two tablespoonfuls oil a little at a time, beating constantly until thick, then add the beaten whites of two eggs. This will keep a long time.

Fruit Salad Dressing—Four eggs, eight tablespoonfuls vinegar. Beat eggs thoroughly, add vinegar and boil until thick, stirring all the time. Then add a large piece of butter and after this has melted, eight tablespoonfuls sugar. When ready to serve, add one cup whipped cream.

Russian Salad—One pint of mayonnaise dressing, one bottle Chili sauce, one small onion chopped fine, one small can pimento, two stalks celery chopped fine; mix all together and pour over lettuce.

Cucumber Salad—Chop two good sized cucumbers, add a little onion, a dash of red pepper; mix with salad dressing.

POETS' CORNER

The Letter Edged in Black

I was standing by my window yester-morning,
Without a thought of worry or of care,
When I saw the postman coming up the pathway,
With such a happy face and jaunty air,
Oh! he rang the bell and whistled as he waited,
And then he said, "Good morning to you, Jack!"
But he little guessed the sorrow he had brought me,
As he handed me that letter edged in black.

Chorus

As I heard the postman whistling yester-morning,
Coming up the pathway with his pack;
Oh! he little guessed the sorrow he had brought me,
As he handed me that letter edged in black.

With trembling hands I took the letter from him,
I broke the seal, and this is what it said:
"Come home, my boy, your poor old father wants you—
Come home, my boy, your dear old mother's dead!
Your mother's words, the last she ever uttered,
Were, 'Tell my boy I want him to come back.'
Oh, my eyes are blurred, my poor old heart is breaking,
While I'm writing you this letter edged in black!"

Chorus

I bow my head in sadness and in sorrow,
The sunshine of my life it all has fled;
Since the postman brought the letter yester-morning,
Saying, "Come, my boy, your poor old mother's dead!"
Oh! it said: "Forget that angry words were spoken,
You know I never meant them, don't you, Jack?
May the angels bear me witness, I am asking
Your forgiveness in this letter edged in black."

Chorus

Oh, Come, Come Away

(As sung sixty years ago)

Oh, come, come away,
From labor now reposing,
Let busy care a while forbear,
Oh, come, come away.
Come, come, our social joys renew,
And there, where love and friendship grew,
Let true hearts welcome you—
Oh, come, come away.

From toil and the cares
On which the day is closing,
The hour of eve brings sweet reprieve—
Oh, come, come away.
Oh, come where love will smile on thee,
And 'round its hearth with gladness be,
And time fly merrily—
Oh, come, come away.

While sweet Philomel,
The weary trav'ler cheering,
With evening songs her note prolongs,
Oh, come, come away.
In answering songs of sympathy,
We'll sing in tuneful harmony
Of hope, joy, liberty—
Oh, come, come away.

The bright day is gone,
The moon and stars appearing,
With silver light illume the night,
Oh, come, come away.
We'll join in grateful songs of praise
To Him who crowns our peaceful days
With health, hope, happiness;
Oh, come, come away.

Birthstones

January:
By her who in this month is born
No gems save garnets should be worn;
They will insure her constancy,
True friendship and fidelity.

February:
The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind,
Freedom from passion and from care,
If she the amethyst will wear.

March:
Who on this world of ours her eyes
In March first opens, shall be wise;
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a bloodstone to her grave.

April:
She who from April dates her years
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow; this stone
Emblem of innocence is known.

May:
Who first beholds the light of day
In Spring's sweet, flowery month of May,
And wears an emerald all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

June:
Who comes with Summer to this earth,
And owes to June her day of birth,
With ring of agate on her hand
Can health, wealth and long life demand.

July:
The glowing ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
Then should they be exempt and free
From life's doubt and anxiety.

August:
Wear a sardonyx, or, for thee,
No conjugal felicity;
The August-born, without this stone,
'Tis said must live unloved and lone.

September:
A maiden born when autumn-leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze,
A sapphire on her brow should bind,
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

October:
October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an opal on her breast,
And hope will lull these woes to rest.

November:
Who first comes to this world below
With drear November's fog and snow,
Should prize the topaz's amber hue,
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

December:
If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth,
Place on your hand a turquoise blue,
Success will bless whate'er you do.

Last Night

Last night the nightingale waked me,
Last night when all was still;
It sang in the golden moonlight
From out the woodland hill,
I opened the window gently,
And all was dreamy dew—
And oh! the bird, my darling,
Was singing, singing of you!

I think of you in the daytime;
I dream of you by night—
I wake—would you were near me,
And hot tears blind my sight.
I hear a sigh in the lime-tree,
The wind is floating through,
And oh! the night, my darling,
Is longing, longing for you.

Nor think I can forget you!
I could not though I would!
I see you in all around me—
The stream, the night, the wood;
The flowers that sleep so gently,
The stars above the blue,
Oh, heaven itself, my darling,
Is praying, praying for you!

Loch Lomond

By yon bonnie banks, and by yon bonnie braes,
Where the sun shines bright on Loch Lomond,
Where me and my true love ever wont to gae,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond.

Chorus

Oh, ye'll take the high road, and I'll take the low road,
And I'll be in Scotland afore ye,
But me and my true love we'll never meet again,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond.

'Twas then that we parted in yon shady glen,
On the steep, steep side of Ben Lomond,
Where in purple hue the Highland hills we view,
And the moon coming out in the gloaming.

Chorus

The wee birdies sing and the wild flowers spring,
And in sunshine the waters are sleeping,
But the broken heart it kens nae second spring again,
Though the waeful may cease frae their greeting.

Chorus

Lost on the Lady Elgin

Up from the poor man's cottage,
Forth from the mansion door;
Sweeping across the waters
And echoing 'long the shore;
Caught by the morning breezes,
Borne on the evening gale;
Cometh a voice of mourning,
A sad and solemn wail.

Chorus

Lost on the "Lady Elgin,"
Sleeping to wake no more;
Numbered in that three hundred
Who failed to reach the shore.

Oh, 'tis the cry of children
Weeping for parents gone;
Children who slept at evening,
But orphans woke at dawn,
Sisters for brothers weeping;
Husbands for missing wives;
Such are the ties dissevered
With those three hundred lives.

Chorus

Stanch was the noble steamer,
Precious the freight she bore;
Gaily she loosed her cables
A few short hours before.
Grandly she swept our harbor,
Joyfully rang her bell;
Little thought we, ere morning
'Twould toll so sad a knell.

Chorus

Poems Wanted

Songs and poems containing the following lines have been requested for publication in Poets' Corner:

We shall all meet again in that great judgment morning
The books will be opened, the roll will be called
O how sad it would be if forever we parted
And shut out the heaven for not loving God.

Silent voices once so joyous, how we miss them
Here and there a severed link that may be found
Where's my father, where's my mother, where's that loved one
They are sleeping sweetly, sleeping neath the sod.

Come all you Yankee farmers who wish to change your lot
And spunk enough to travel beyond your native spot
And leave behind the village where pa and ma do stay
And follow me and settle in Michiganay.

Just now as I lay with half closed eyes
I heard a sweet song from the sparkling skies
And while I was wondering what it could be
Mother and Mary and Willie came gliding in.

'Tis the last paper dollar left folded alone
All its former companions made use of and gone
No silver relation nor gold one is nigh
Wherewith I may purchase the things I would buy.

From Jerusalem down to Jericho
We are traveling every day
And many are the fallen ones
We meet along the way
Then shall we like the Samaritan
Listen to their cry
Or shall we like the sacred ones
Just simply pass them by?

Mused a maiden in her bower
With a soul that knew no care
Waiting for the wedding hour

O come, come away
From labor now reposing
Let anxious care awhile—
O come, come away.

Napoleon is gone from the place of all fighting
He is gone from the place he never took delight in.

I can picture tonight
The fields are snowy white,
Down where the cotton blossoms grow.

Our father and mother took us by the hand saying "right" to us children when you get to that land.

We bade them goodbye at our own cabin door, for we had to leave our home because we were poor.

YOUNG MOTHER NOW STRONG

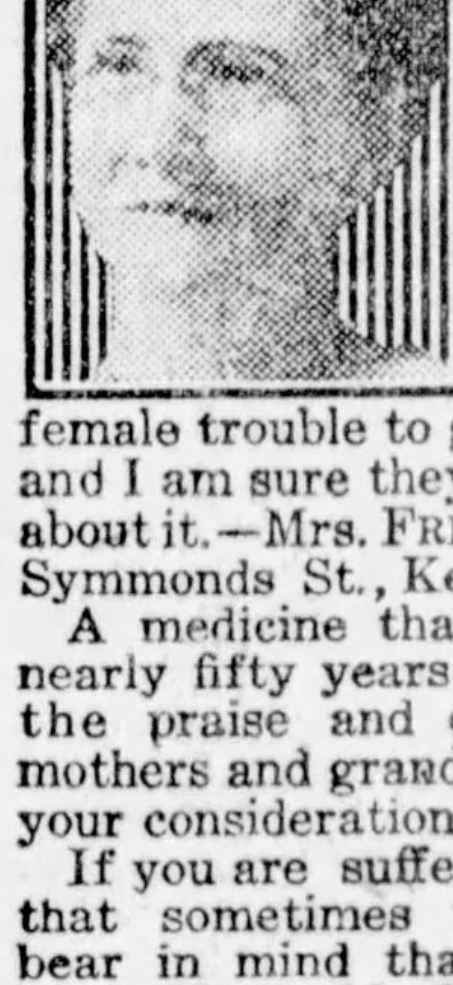
Her Mother's Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound led Her to Try it

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—"I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My mother had great faith in it as she had taken so much of it and when I had trouble after my baby was born she gave it to me. It helped me so much more than anything else had done that I advise all women with female trouble to give it a fair trial and I am sure they will feel as I do about it.—Mrs. FRED. P. HANSEN, 562 Symmonds St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

A medicine that has been in use nearly fifty years and that receives the praise and commendation of mothers and grandmothers is worth your consideration.

If you are suffering from troubles that sometimes follow child-birth bear in mind that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's medicine. It is especially adapted to correct such troubles.

The letters we publish ought to convince you; ask some of your women friends or neighbors — they know its worth. You will, too, if you give it a fair trial.



THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

She sat unmoved in her seat, gazing at him. Men leaping from the cars, ran past her down the road toward the ravine and the ravine and the burning bridge. She longed to look once more in the direction in which Eaton had disappeared, but she did not. Avery reached up and over the side of the car and caught her arm, repeating his demand for an explanation. She could see, turning in her seat, the men who had run past surrounding Dibley on the road and questioning him. Avery, gaining no satisfaction from her, let go her arm; his hand dropped to the back of the seat and he drew it up quickly.

"Harriet, there's blood here!"

She did not reply. He stared at her and seemed to comprehend.

He shouted to the men around Dibley and ran toward them. They called in answer to his shout, and she could see Dibley pointing out to them the way Eaton had gone. The men, scattering themselves at intervals along the edge of the wood and, under Avery's direction, posting others in each direction to watch the road, began to beat through the bushes after Eaton. She sat watching; she put her cold hands to her face; then, recalling how just now Eaton's hand had clung to hers, she pressed them to her lips. Avery came running back to her.

"You drove him out here, Harriet!" he charged. "Dibley says so."

"Him? Who?" she asked coolly.

"Eaton. Dibley did not know him, but describes him. It can have been no one else. He was hurt!" The triumph in the ejaculation made her recoil. "He was hurt and could not drive, and you drove him out"—his tone changed suddenly—"like this!"

For the first time since she had left the garage she was suddenly conscious that she was in her nightdress with only a robe and slippers. She drew the robe quickly about her, shrinking and staring at him. In all the miles she had driven that night with Eaton at her side, she never a moment had shrunk from her companion or thought how she was dressed. It was not the exaltation and excitement of what she was doing that had prevented her; it went deeper than that; it was the attitude of her companion toward her. But Avery had thought of it, and made her think of it, at once, even in the excitement under which he was laboring.

He left her again, running after the men into the woods. She sat in the car, listening to the sounds of the hunt. She could see, back of her, in the light of the burning bridge, one of the armed men standing to watch the road; ahead of her, but almost indistinguishable in the darkness, was another. The noise of the hunt had moved further into the woods; she had no immediate fear that they would find Eaton; her present anxiety was over his condition from his hurts and what might happen if he encountered those he had been pursuing. In that neighborhood, with its woods and bushes and ravines to furnish cover, the darkness made discovery of him by Avery and his men impossible if Eaton wished to hide himself. Avery appeared to have realized this; for now the voices in the woods ceased and the men began to straggle back toward the cars. A party was sent on foot across the ravine, evidently to guard the road beyond. The rest began to clamber into the cars. She backed her car away from the one in front of it and started home.

She had gone only a short distance when the cars again passed her, traveling at high speed. She began then to pass individual men left by those in the cars to watch the road. At the first large house she saw one of the cars again, standing empty. She passed it without stopping. A mile farther, a little group of men carrying guns stopped her, recognized her and let her pass. They had been called out, they told her, by Mr. Avery over the telephone to watch the roads for Eaton; they had Eaton's description; members of the local police were to take charge of them and direct them. She comprehended that Avery was surrounding the vacant acreage where Eaton had taken refuge to be certain that Eaton did not get away until daylight came and a search for him was possible.

Lights gleamed at her across the broad lawns of the houses near her father's great house as she approached it; at the sound of her car, people came to the windows and looked out. She understood that news of the murder at Basil Santoine's had aroused the neighbors and brought them from their beds.

As she left her motor on the drive beside the house—for tonight no one came from the garages to take it—the little clock upon its dash marked half past two.

CHAPTER XX.

Waiting.

Harriet went into the house and toward her own rooms; a maid met and stopped her on the stairs. "Mr. Santoine sent word that he wishes to see you as soon as you came in, Miss Santoine."

Harriet went on toward her father's room, without stopping at her own—wet with the drive through the damp night and shivering now with its chill. Her father's voice answered her knock with a summons to come in. As she obeyed, pushing the doors open, he dismissed the nurse; the girl, passing Harriet as she went out, returned Harriet's questioning look with a reassuring nod; Basil Santoine had endured the shock and excitement of the night better than could have been expected; he was quite himself.

As Harriet went toward the bed, her father's blind eyes turned toward her; he put out his hand and touched her, seeming startled to find her still in the robe she had worn an hour before and to feel that the robe was wet.

"Where have you been, Daughter?" he asked.

She hesitated, drawing the robe out of his hand. "I—I have been driving Mr. Eaton in a motor," she said.

"Helping him to escape?" A spasm crossed the blind man's face.

"He said not; he—he was following the men who shot Cousin Wallace."

The blind man lay for an instant still. "Tell me," he commanded finally.

She told him, beginning with her discovery of Eaton in the garage and ending with his leaving her and with Donald Avery's finding her in the motor; and now she held back one word only—his name which he had told her, Hugh. Her father listened intently; when she had finished, he made no move, no comment, no reproach. She had seated herself on the chair beside his bed; she looked away, then back to him.

"That is not all," she said; and she told him of her expedition with Eaton to the ravine before the attack in the house.

Again she waited.

"You and Mr. Eaton appear to have become rather well acquainted, Harriet," he said. "Has he told you nothing about himself which you have not told me? You have seen nothing concerning him, which you have not told?"

Her mind went quickly back to the polo game; she felt a flush, which his blind eyes could not see, dyeing her cheeks and forehead.

"No," she answered. She was aware that he did not accept the denial, that he knew she was concealing something.

"Nothing?" he asked again.

She put her hands to her face; then she drew them quickly away. "Nothing," she said steadily.

The blind man waited for a moment; he put out his hand and pressed the bell which called the steward. Neither spoke until the steward had come.

"Fairley," Santoine said then, quietly, "Miss Santoine and I have just agreed that for the present all reports regarding the pursuit of the men who entered the study last night are to be made direct to me, not through Miss Santoine or Mr. Avery."

"Very well, sir."

She still sat silent after the steward had gone; she thought for an instant her father had forgotten her presence; then he moved slightly.

"That is all, dear," he said quietly.

She got up and left him, and went to her own rooms; she did not pretend to herself that she could rest. She bathed and dressed and went downstairs. The library had windows facing to the west; she went in there and stood looking out. Somewhere to the west was Eaton, alone, wounded; she knew she need not think of him yet as actively hunted, only watched; with daylight the hunt would begin. Would he be able to avoid the watchers and escape before the actual hunt for him began?

She went out into the hall to the telephone. She could not get the use of the 'phone at once; the steward was posted there: the calls upon the 'phone were continual—from neighbors who, awakened to learn the news of Blatchford's death and the hunt for his murderer, called to offer what help they could, and from the newspapers, which somehow had been notified. The telephones in the bedrooms all were on this wire. There was a private telephone in the library; somehow she could not bring herself to enter that room, closed and to be left with everything in its disorder until the arrival of the police. The only other telephone was in her father's bedroom.

She took advantage of a momentary interruption in the calls to call up the local police station. Hearing her name, the man at the other end became deferential at once; he told her what was being done, confirming what she already knew; the roads were being watched and men had been posted at all near-by railway stations and at the stopping points of the interurban line to prevent Eaton from escaping that way. The man spoke only of Eaton; he showed the conviction—gathered, she felt sure, by telephone conversation with Donald Avery—that Eaton was the murderer.

"He ain't likely to get away, Miss Santoine," he assured her. "He's got no shoes, I understand, and he has one or maybe two shots through him."

She shrunk back and nearly dropped the 'phone at the vision which his words called up; yet there was nothing new to her in that vision—it was continually before her eyes; it was the only thing of which she could think.

"You'll call me as soon as you know anything more," she requested; "will you call me every hour?"

She hung up, on receiving assurance of this.

A servant brought a written paper. She took it before she recognized that it was not for her but for the steward. It was a short statement of the obvious physical circumstances of the murder, evidently dictated by her father and intended for the newspapers. She gave it to Fairley, who began reading it over the telephone to the newspapers. She wandered again to the west windows. She was not consciously listening to the telephone conversation in the hall; yet enough reached her to make her know that reporters were rushing from the city by train and automobile. The last city editions of the morning papers would have at least the fact of the murder; there would be later extras; the afternoon papers would have it all. There was a long list of relatives and friends to whom it was due that telegraphic announcement of Wallace Blatchford's death reach them before they read it as a sensation publicly printed. Recollection of these people at least gave her something to do.

She went up to her own room, listed the names and prepared the telegrams for them; she came down again and gave the telegrams to Fairley to transmit by telephone. As she descended the stairs, the great clock in the lower hall struck once; it was a quarter past three.

There was a stir in these lower rooms now; the officers of the local police had arrived. She went with them to the study, where they assumed charge nervously and uncertainly. She could not bear to be in that room; nevertheless she remained and answered their questions. She took them to Eaton's rooms on the floor above, where they searched through and took charge of all his things. She left them and came down again and went out to the front of the house.

The night was sharp with the chill preceding the day; it had cleared; the stars were shining. As she stood looking to the west, the lights of a motor turned into the grounds. She ran toward it, thinking it must be bringing word of some sort; but the men who leaped from it were strangers to her—they were the first of the reporters to arrive. They tried to question her, but she ran from them into the house. She watched from the windows and saw other reporters arriving. To Harriet there seemed to be scores of them. Every morning paper in Chicago, immediately upon receipt of the first flash, had sent at least three men; every evening paper seemed to have aroused half its staff from their beds and sent them racing to the blind millionaire's home on the north shore. Even men from Milwaukee papers arrived at four o'clock. Forbidden the house, they surrounded it and captured servants. They took flashlights till, driven from the lawn, they went away—many of them—to see and take part in the search through the woods for Blatchford's murderer. The murder of Santoine's cousin—the man, moreover, who had blinded Santoine—in the presence of the blind man was enough of itself to furnish a newspaper sensation; but, following so closely Santoine's visit to the Coast because of the murder of Gabriel Warden, the newspaper men sensed instantly in it the possibility of some greater sensation not yet bared.

Harriet was again summoned. A man—a stranger—was awaiting her in the hall; he was the percursor of those who would sit that day upon Wallace Blatchford's death and try to determine, formally, whose was the hand that had done it—the coroner's man. He too, she saw, was already convinced what hand it had been—Eaton's. She took him to the study, then to the room above where Wallace Blatchford lay dead. She stood by while he made his brief, conventional examination. She looked down at the dead man's face. Poor Cousin Wallace! he had destroyed his own life long before, when he had destroyed her father's sight; from that time on he had lived only to recompense her father for his blindness. Cousin Wallace's life had been a pitiable, hopeless, loving perpetuation of his penance; he had let himself hold nothing of his own in life; he had died, as she knew he would have wished to die, giving his life service to his cousin; she was not unduly grieving over him.

She answered the man's questions, calmly and collectedly; but her mind was not upon what she was saying. Her mind was upon only one thing—even of that she could not think connectedly. Some years ago, something—she did not know what—had happened to Hugh; tonight, in some strange way unknown to her, it had culminated in her father's study. He had fought some one; he had rushed away to follow some one. Whom? Had he heard that some one in the study and gone down? Had he been fighting their battle—her father's and hers? She knew that was not so. Hugh had been fully dressed. What did it mean that he had said to her that these events would either destroy him or would send him back to her as—as something different? Her thought supplied no answer.

But whatever he had done, whatever he might be, she knew his fate was hers now; for she had given herself to him utterly. She had told that to herself as she fled and pursued with him that night; she had told it to him; she later had told it—though she had not meant to yet—to her father. She could only pray now that out of the events of this night might not come a grief to her too great for her to bear.

She went to the rooms that had been Eaton's. The police, in stripping them of his possessions, had overlooked his cap; she found the bit of gray cloth and hugged it to her. She whispered his name to herself—Hugh—that secret of his name which she had kept; she gloried that she had that secret with him which she could keep from them all. What wouldn't they give just to share that with her—his name, Hugh!

She started suddenly, looking through the window. The east, above the lake, was beginning to grow gray. The dawn was coming! It was beginning to be day!

She hurried to the other side of the house, looking toward the west. How could she have left him, hurt and bleeding and alone in the night! She could not have done that but that his asking her to go had told that it was for his safety as well as hers; she could not help him any more then; she would only have been in the way. But now—She started to rush out, but controlled herself; she had to stay in the house; that was where the first word would come if they caught him; and then he would need her, how much more! The reporters on the lawn below, seeing her at the window, called up to her to know further particulars of what had happened and what the murder meant; she could see them plainly in the increasing light. She could see the lawn and the road before the house.

Day had come.

And with the coming of day, the uncertainty and disorder within and about the house seemed to increase. . . . But in the south wing, with its sound-proof doors and its windows closed against the noises from the lawn, there was silence; and in this silence, an exact, compelling, methodic machine was working; the mind of Basil Santoine was striving, vainly as yet, but with growing chances of success, to fit together into the order in which they belonged and make clear the events of the night and all that had gone before—arranging, ordering, testing, discarding, picking up again and reordering all that had happened since that other murder, of Gabriel Warden.

CHAPTER XXI.

What One Can Do Without Eyes.

The blind man, lying on his bed in that darkness in which he had lived since his sixteenth year and which no daylight could lessen, felt the light and knew that day had come; he stirred impatiently. The nurse, the only other occupant of the room, moved expectantly; then she sank back; Santoine had moved but had not roused from that absorption in which he had been ever since returning to his bed. He had not slept. The connections of the electric bells had been repaired—the wires had been found pulled from their batteries—but Santoine had not moved a hand to touch a button. He had disregarded the warning of the doctor who had been summoned at once after the murder and had come to his room again just before dawn to warn him that after his recklessness of the night he must expect a reaction. He had given such injunctions in regard to any new developments that he was certain that, even if his servants believed him asleep, they would report to him. But there had been no report; and Santoine expected none immediately. He had not lain awake awaiting anything; he felt that so much had happened, so many facts were at his command, that somewhere among them must be the key to what they meant.

The blind man knew that his daughter was concealing something from him. He could not tell what the importance of the thing she was concealing might be; but he knew his daughter was enough like himself for it to be useless for him to try to force from her something she did not mean to tell. The new intimacy of the relation between his daughter and Eaton was perfectly plain to Santoine; but it did not cause him to try to explain anything in Eaton's favor; nor did it prejudice him against him. He had appeared to accept Avery's theory of what had happened in the study because by doing so he concealed what was going on in his own mind; he actually accepted it only to the point of agreeing that Eaton must have met in the study those enemies—or some one representing the enemies—who had attacked him with the motor car and had before attempted to attack him on the train.

Three men—at least three men—had fought in the study in Santoine's presence. Eaton, it was certain, had been the only one from the house present when the first shots were fired. Had Eaton been alone against the other two? Had Eaton been with one of the other two against the third? It appeared probable to Santoine that Eaton had been alone, or had come alone, to the study and met his enemies there. Had these enemies surprised Eaton in the study or had he surprised them? Santoine was inclined to believe that Eaton had surprised them. The contents taken from the safe had certainly been carried away, and these would have made rather a bulky bundle. Eaton could not have carried it without Harriet knowing it. Santoine believed that, whatever knowledge his daughter might be concealing from him, she would not have concealed this. It was certain that some time had been necessary for opening the safe, before those opening it suffered interruption.

Santoine felt, therefore, that the probabilities were that Eaton's enemies had opened the safe and had been surprised by Eaton. But if they had opened the safe, they were not only Eaton's enemies; they were also Santoine's; they were the men who threatened Santoine's trust.

Those whom Eaton had fought in the room had had perfect opportunity for killing Santoine, if they wished. He had stood first in the dark with the electric torch in his hand; then he had been before them in the light after Blatchford had entered. But Santoine felt certain no one had made any attack upon him at any moment in the room; he had had no feeling, at any instant, that any of the shots fired had been directed at him. Blatchford, too, had been unattacked until he had made it plain that he had recognized one of the intruders; then, before Blatchford could call the name, he had been shot down.

It was clear, then, that what had protected Santoine was his blindness; he had no doubt that, if he had been able to see and recognize the men in the room after the lights were turned on, he would have been shot down also. But Santoine recognized that this did not fully account for his immunity. Two weeks before, an attack which had been meant for Eaton had struck down Santoine instead; and no further attempt against Eaton had been made until it had become publicly known that Santoine was not going to die. If Santoine's death would have served for Eaton's death two weeks before, why was Santoine immune now? Did possession of the contents of Santoine's safe accomplish the same thing as Santoine's death? Or more than his death for these men? For what men?

It was not, Santoine was certain, Eaton's presence in the study which had so astounded Blatchford; Wallace and Eaton had passed days together, and Blatchford was accustomed to Eaton's presence in the house. Some one whom Blatchford knew and whose name Santoine also would know and whose presence in the room was so strange and astonishing that Blatchford had tried to prepare Santoine for the announcement, had been there. The man whose name was on Blatchford's tongue, or the companion of that man, had shot Blatchford rather than let Santoine hear the name.

The blind man stirred upon his bed.

"Do you want something, Mr. Santoine?" the nurse asked. The blind man did not answer. He was beginning to find these events fit themselves together; but they fitted imperfectly as yet.

Santoine knew that he lacked the key. Many men could profit by possessing the contents of Santoine's safe and might have shot Blatchford rather than let Santoine know their presence there; it was impossible for Santoine to tell which among these many the man who had been in the study might be. Who Eaton's enemies were was equally unknown to Santoine. But there could be but one man—or at most one small group of men—who could be at the same time Eaton's enemy and Santoine's. To have known who Eaton was would have pointed this man to Santoine.

The blind man lay upon his back, his open, sightless eyes unwinking in the intensity of his thought.

Gabriel Warden had had an appointment with a young man who had come from Asia and who—Warden had told his wife—he had discovered lately had been greatly wronged. Eaton, under Conductor Connery's questioning, had admitted himself to be that young man; Santoine had verified this and had learned that Eaton was, at least, the young man who had gone to Warden's house that night. But Gabriel Warden had not been allowed to help Eaton; so far from that, he had not even been allowed to meet and talk with Eaton; he had been called out, plainly, to prevent his meeting Eaton, and killed.

Eaton disappeared and concealed himself at once after Warden's murder, apparently fearing that he would also be attacked. But Eaton was not a man whom this personal fear would have restrained from coming forward later to tell why Warden had been killed. He had been urged to come forward and promised that others would give him help in Warden's place; still, he had concealed himself. This must mean that others than Warden could not help Eaton; Eaton evidently did not know, or else could not hope to prove, what Warden had discovered.

Santoine held this thought in abeyance; he would see later how it checked with the facts.

Eaton had remained in Seattle—or near Seattle—eleven days; apparently he had been able to conceal himself and to escape attack during that time. He had been obliged, however, to reveal himself when he took the train; and as soon as possible a desperate attempt had been made against him, which, through mistake, had struck down Santoine instead of Eaton. This attack had been made under circumstances which, if it had been successful, would have made it improbable that Eaton's murderer could escape. It had not been enough, then, to watch Eaton and await opportunity to attack him; it had been necessary to attack him at once, at any cost.

The attack having reached Santoine instead if Eaton, the necessity for immediate attack upon Eaton, apparently, had ceased to exist; those who had followed Eaton had thought it enough to watch him and wait for more favorable opportunity. But as soon as it was publicly known that Santoine had not been killed but was getting well, then Eaton had again been openly and daringly attacked. The reason for the desperate chances taken to attack Eaton, then, was that he was near Santoine.

Santoine's hands clenched as he recognized this.

Eaton had taken the train at Seattle because Santoine was on it; he had done this at great risk to himself. Santoine had told Eaton that there were but four possible reasons why he could have taken the train in the manner he did, and two of those reasons later had been eliminated. The two possibilities which remained were that Eaton had had ample opportunity since to inform Santoine of anything he wished; and he had not only not informed him of anything, but had refused consistently and determinedly to answer any of Santoine's questions. It was to learn something from Santoine, then, that Eaton had taken the train.

The blind man turned upon his bed; he was finding that these events fitted together perfectly. He felt certain now that Eaton had gone to Gabriel Warden expecting to get from Warden some information that he needed, and that to prevent Warden's giving him this, Warden had been killed. Then Warden's death had caused Santoine to go to Seattle and take charge of many of Warden's affairs; Eaton had thought that the information which had been in Warden's possession might now be in Santoine's; Eaton, therefore, had followed Santoine onto the train.

Santoine had not had the information Eaton required, and he could not even imagine yet what the nature of that information could be. This was not because he was not familiar enough with Warden's affairs; it was because he was too familiar with them. Warden had been concerned in a hundred enterprises; Santoine had no way of telling which of this hundred had concerned Eaton. He certainly could recall no case in which a man of Eaton's age and class had been so terribly wronged that double murder would have been resorted to for the concealment of the facts. But he understood that, in his familiarity with Warden's affairs, he had probably been in a position to get the information, if he had known what specific matters it concerned. That, then, had been the reason why his own death would have served for the time being in place of Eaton's.

Those who had followed Eaton had known that Santoine could get this information; that accounted for all that had taken place on the train. It accounted for the subsequent attack on Eaton when it became known that Santaine was getting well. It accounted also—Santoine was breathing quickly as he recognized this—for the invasion of his study and the forcing of the safe last night.

The inference was plain that something which would have given Santoine the information Warden had had and which Eaton now required had been brought into Santoine's house and put in Santoine's safe. It was to get possession of this "something" before it had reached Santoine that the safe had been forced.

Santoine put out his hand and pressed a bell. A servant came to the door.

"Will you find Miss Santoine," the blind man directed, "and ask her to come here?"

The servant withdrew.

Santoine waited. Presently the door opened again, and he heard his daughter's step.

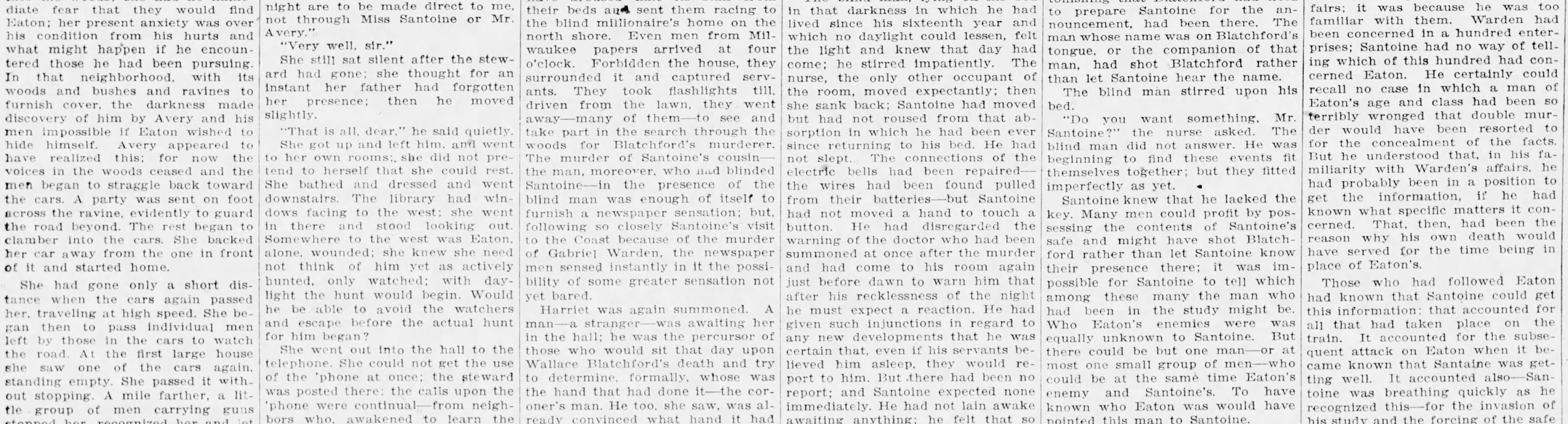
"Have you listed what was taken from the safe, Harriet?" Santoine asked.

"Not yet, Father."

The blind man thought an instant. "Day before yesterday, when I asked you to take charge for the present of the correspondence Avery has looked after for me, what did you do?"

To Be Continued.

MUTT AND JEFF— On the Level, Can You Blame Them? By "BUD" FISHER


YOUR HONOR, WE'VE ARRESTED 'KID GYP'.
HE WAS CRACKING A SAFE AND HE ALMOST KILLED US BEFORE WE OVERPOWERED HIM.
BRING HIM IN!
HERE HE IS, JUDGE! HE'S BEEN UP THE RIVER THREE TIMES AND HE'S WANTED FOR FOUR ROBBERIES!
HE'S A TOUGH BIRD, JUDGE!
SO THAT'S 'KID GYP'!
WHAT TH'-?
HE'S A DESPERATE CHARACTER INDEED AND I SHALL PLACE HIM UNDER $1000 BAIL! NEXT CASE!
?!
HERE, CAPTAIN, WE RESIGN!
Bud Fisher

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDE

THE perfect costume for the steak roast or canoeing party sleeveless coat. A wise girl has cuffs, crown of hat and on shoes to match the coat.

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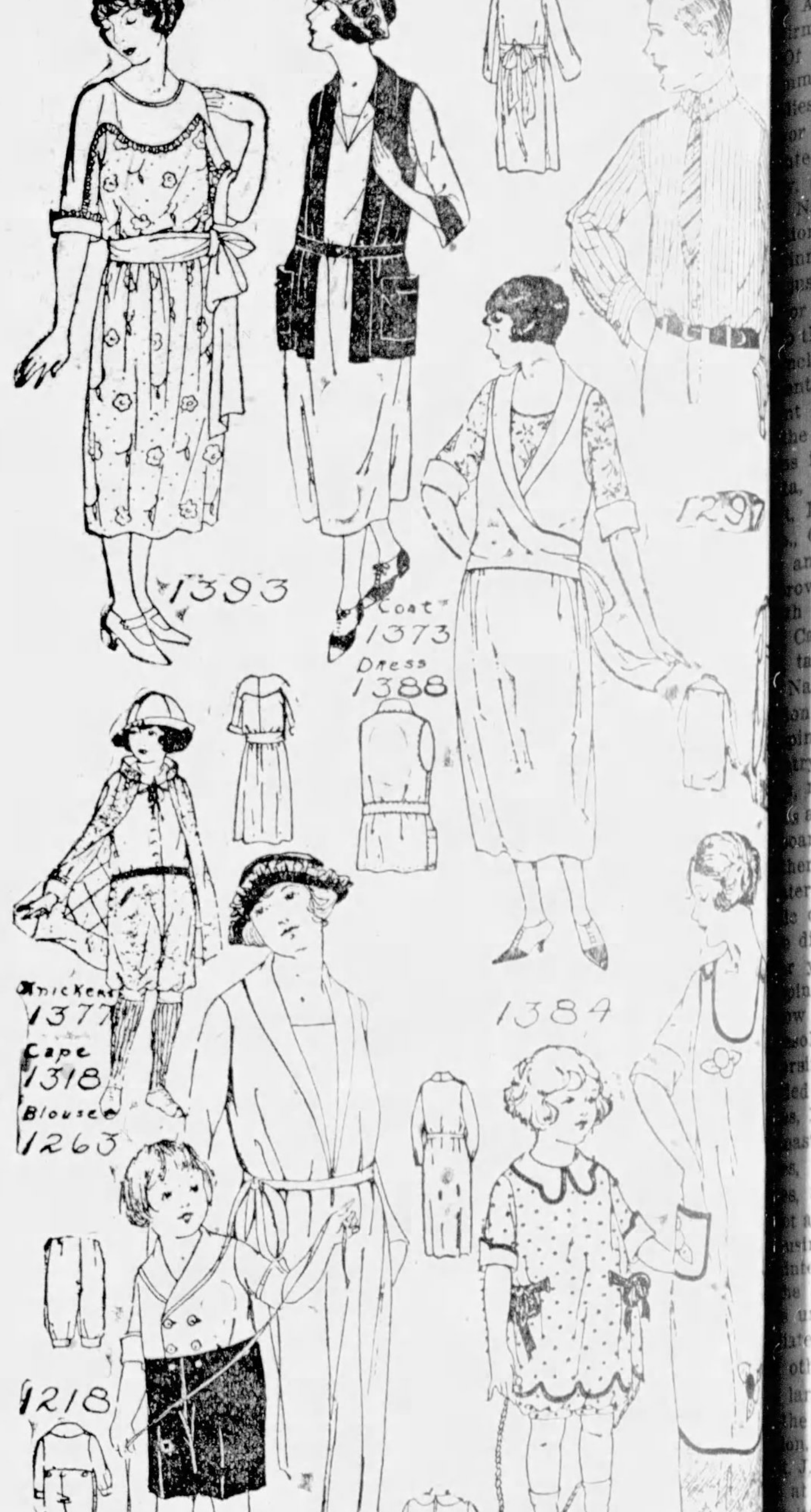
Playing with Fido is real sport if trousers are black so th marks that muddy paws make can be easily brushed off.

Riding one's favorite horse is twice as thrilling when th reveals a gay plaid lining.

Vacation time may be intended for recreation but every knows that there won't be much rest if the proper clothes are n pared beforehand and laid away in preparation.



No. 1393—Ladies' and Misses Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards 36-inch material with 1⅛ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1373—Ladies' Sleeveless Coat—Cut in sizes, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1388—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting and ¼ yard 22-inch lining.

No. 1384—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards 36-inch material with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1297—Men's and Boys' Shirt—Cut in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck measure. Size 14½ requires 3 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1377—Girls' Knickers—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 30-inch lining.

No. 1318—Girls' Cape—Cut 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Si quires 1¼ yards 36-inch ma crosswise fold.

No. 1263—Girls' Blouse— sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and Size 8 requires 1¼ yards material with 1¾ yards pla collar and cuffs.

No. 1218—Boys' Suit—Cut 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 1⅛ yards 36-inch material f and 1 yard 32-inch mate trousers.

No. 1256—Ladies' Dress— sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 4 54 and 56 inches bust meas 36 requires 3⅝ yards 40-in rial.

No. 1287—Child's Dress wit ers—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and Size 4 requires 2¼ yards 3 terial with 4¼ yards bindin

No. 1261—Ladies' Apron— sizes 36, 40 and 44 inch measure. Size 36 requires 36-inch material with 7¼ ya ing.

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LAND STATES BACK SHIP BILL

sidy Program to Create erchant Marine Finds avor in Interior.

interior states are taking than a passing interest in the s now being made to establish American merchant marine on and substantial basis.

more than 200 chambers of merce and other commercial s which have gone on record in of the ship subsidy bill, 80 are d in the middle western terri- says a statement given out by ational Merchant Marine asso- n. Business organizations are ning to realize that shipping is t as much interest to the in- sections of the country as it he states on the seacoasts.

luded in the lists of the most endorsements of the move- to restore the American flag seas are commercial organiza- in St. Louis, Minneapolis, At- Sioux City, Boone and Daven- Ia., Hastings and Fall City, Curtis Falls, Hibbing, Alexan- and Virginia, Minn. Additional val has been voiced in Oregon, Dakota, Utah, Washington California.

abulation made by officials of ational Merchant Marine asso- n shows endorsement of the ng bill to cover the entire y. Remarkable as it may more than 54 per cent of the advocating the bill are without ard. It also shows that the rn and gulf states indicate r interest than the north At- or Pacific coast states which direct shipping connections. In years, sentiment in favor of g has been weakest where it strongest.

olutions by commercial bodies ng the proposed legislation is d as follows: New England 13; North Atlantic, 14; Pacif- s, 17; Southern and Gulf 24 and Middle Western 8.

a single chamber of commerce ness organization of commer- terests is on record as opposed Of the eight organiza- qualifiedly opposed, six are labor interests. The ers are small farm bodies. rgest farm body in the coun- American Farm Bureau fed- favors the bill, and its pres- J. R. Howard, urged early pas- hearings before the joint ttee of the house and senate. council of the Amer- Federation of Labor has oppos- bill, although organizations trades have sent rep- atives to Washington to urge ssage.

committee has editorials from hundred widely scat- newspapers endorsing the bill. the states are represented. newspapers have voiced ion.

DOG BATTLES MOUNTAIN EAGLE

attle was staged in New shire between a bulldog and a gle. The eagle, believed to come from the Uncanoonuc ains, swooped down on the Herbert Ainsworth and at- to carry off the bulldog. dog put up such a fight that was unsuccessful, however, en Mrs. Ainsworth appeared e flew away.

sh to Fight U. S. Tariff

sh business men are prepar- make commercial reprisals United States if the tariff bill is passed gress it was revealed by the Star. This newspaper an- that British business men are conferring and are methods of retaliation. usiness men, the Star states, that the Fordney tariff bill is of world trade."

Traffic Expert

Dr. John A. Harriss, a multi-millionaire manufacturer, whose hobby is police affairs and who is a special deputy police commissioner in New York, in charge of the traffic division, leaves shortly for Germany to install in Berlin the traffic regulations he has so expertly worked out for New York. He will take four towers he has erected in Fifth avenue for the direction of traffic by lighting signals.

LEGION DAISY NATIVE FLOWER

Veterans' Emblem No Kin of Poetical Blossom of England.

The little white daisy of the American Legion is not even a thirty-second cousin of the English daisy of poetic tradition, writes Walter Pritchard Eaton, author, in an article for the Legion.

The American daisy was adopted by the Legion as its offcial flower after three years of discussion.

The poppy of Flanders, a household word throughout America, was the first choice. They say these poppies grow in fields where blood is shed. They flourish in the English wheatfields about Hastings, where William the Conqueror beat Harold of England 900 years ago in the last conquest of England. They cover the countryside in Flanders, where the English suffered their severest losses during the World War. There was no more than the merest scattering of poppies in the Argonne and about St. Mihiel, where the American doughboys beat back the Germans.

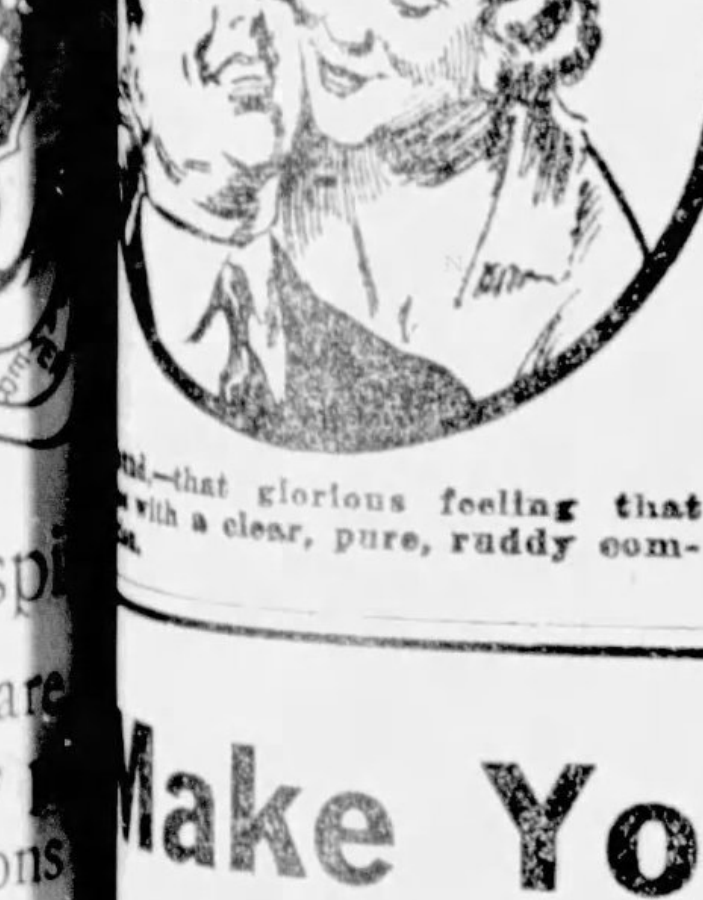
Moreover this poppy is not a native of America. After its adoption by the Legion it was brought into the country in considerable quantity, and then some experts put out the information that it was likely to spread so fast as to become a pest. The harrassed American farmer came forward with a protest at once, announcing to all the world that he already had troubles aplenty with raising wheat for a falling market, let alone poppies.

Therefore the Legion, in its third national convention last Fall, chose the American daisy for its emblem. The choice has met wide approval. It is a perennial and thrives under almost any conditions. Children and top sergeants love it. In quantity, it affords a glorious mass of lively beauty that cheers the heart.

Meanwhile the poppy of more somber memories has by no means been forgotten. It has been adopted by the American Legion Auxiliary as the memorial flower of the World War. The crimson of sacrifice that stains its petals will serve as a long reminder of the struggle and the victory.

LOST!

250 Pimples, 736 Blackheads and 3 Boils!



—that glorious feeling that with a clear, pure, ruddy com-

No reward is offered, because they are lost forever! No question will be asked, except one question, "How did you lose them?" There is but one answer,—"I cut out new fad treatments and guesswork; I used one of the most powerful blood-cleansers, blood-purifiers and flesh-builders known, and that is S. S. S.! Now my face is pinkish, my skin clear as a rose, my cheeks are filled out and my rheumatism, too, is gone!" This will be your experience, too, if you try S. S. S. It is guaranteed to be purely vegetable in all its remarkably effective medicinal ingredients. S. S. S. means a new history for you from now on! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical. —Advertisement

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COSTS MORE TO PRODUCE BURLEY

Figures on Tobacco Growing in Kentucky Show Dark Fire-Cured Brand Cheaper.

The average cost of producing Burley tobacco on 74 farms in the Burley district of Kentucky was 32.6 cents a pound in 1920 as compared with an average of 25.8 cents in 1919. The average cost of producing dark fire-cured tobacco on 50 farms in the dark tobacco area of Kentucky was 14.9 cents a pound in 1920 as compared with 17.2 cents in 1919, and was less than one-half the cost of producing Burley. These figures are disclosed in a cost-of-production study made by the college of agriculture of the University of Kentucky and the United States department of agriculture under a co-operative arrangement. Figures for 1921 are now being tabulated.

The yield per acre on the 74 Burley farms ranged from 378 pounds to 1,492 pounds with an average of 907.86 pounds. The cost per acre ranged from $160.20 to $493.60 with an average of $295.73. The cost per pound ranged from 20 cents to 66 cents. Approximately 80 per cent of the tobacco was produced at 37 cents a pound or less. The average yield in 1919 was 1,492 pounds. The light weight of the 1920 crop is attributed to the unusual weather conditions prevailing during the growing season.

In the Burley district an acre of tobacco required an average of 32.84 days of man labor and 9.38 days of horse labor. Of the total cost, man labor constituted 38.22 per cent, land rent 36.07 per cent, barns and sticks 11.65 per cent, horse labor 6.96 per cent, insurance 3.72 per cent, and machinery .76 per cent. Not including land rent as a cost, man and horse labor constituted 70.66 per cent, and the other items 29.34 per cent.

The yield per acre on the 50 dark fire-cured farms ranged from 275.2 pounds to 1,603.4 pounds with an average of 855.4 pounds. The cost per acre ranged from $77.61 to $251.04 with an average cost of $127.12. The cost per pound ranged from 9 cents to 37.3. Approximately 60 per cent of the tobacco was produced at 15 cents a pound or less.

In the dark tobacco area an acre of tobacco required 24.8 days of man labor and 8.4 days of horse labor. Of the total cost, man labor constituted approximately 50 per cent, horse labor 14 per cent, land rent 13½ per cent, barns and sticks 7 per cent, insurance 4.9 per cent, and other items about 10½ per cent. Excluding land rent as a cost, man and horse labor totaled approximately 75 per cent, and the other items 25 per cent of the total cost.

The territory covered represented typical farming conditions in the central Kentucky Burley district and in the wyestern Kentuycky dark tobacco district. Cost studies will also be made for 1922, and will complete a period of four consecutive years.

BELGIAN URGES MARRIAGE LAW

Health Expert Says Children Need Attention to Thwart War Effects.

Disease and poverty as an aftermath of war have caused the Belgian government to enact a law forcing indigent parents to give their children over to government instruction, says Dr. Albert Gouvaerts of Brussels.

"Government supervision of children was found to be necessary," declared Dr. Gouvaerts, who came to the United States to make a study of health work in this country with a view to adapting American methods to the program of the Belgian Eugenics society, which he represents.

"We suffered much in a material way in Belgium during and since the war, but the terrible loss of life, especially among the children, from devastation and disease was the greatest calamity in the history of our nation.

"Parents, poverty stricken and mentally unfit to rear their children made the government's duty obvious. We could not afford to permit the mentality of our nation to deteriorate. Children are too precious to be allowed to go to waste through lack of nourishment and proper education. It was quite plain that we must provide for better and stronger generations by passing good laws. And so the Belgian Eugenics society pushed the passage of the law which takes children away from their parents and gives them an education.

"Our organization has opened clinics throughout Belgium for the purpose of teaching mothers how to care for themselves. We send lecturers throughout the country to speak on health matters and to give advice to those who need it.

"We also have sponsored a measure, which we hope soon will be passed, making it necessary for parties to marriage contracts to present papers prior to the performance of the marriage ceremony, showing that both are mentally and physically fit to wed and become parents.

"Here in your great country I find a misconception among people as to the real meaning of eugenic work. Many persons have asked me if the doctrine of eugenics teaches that only ideal men and women should mate. It teaches nothing of the sort.

"Our doctrine does, however, teach that weak, ailing men and women should not marry, at least until their condition improves. We believe in fostering the strongest and best traits in men and women, thus equipping them to become fit as mothers and fathers.

SPRAY IMMEDIATELY FOR CHINCH BUGS

It will cost less for a farmer to help a neighbor rid his fields of chinch bugs than to combat them himself when they cross his property line, says the United States department of agriculture. Wheat fields developing infestation should be sprayed in May or early June, and co-operation helps.

War Vet to Senate

Major David A. Reed of Pittsburgh, Pa., received the Republican nomination for the U. S. senate in the recent primaries, the nomination being regarded as equivalent to election. He is a war veteran, with a splendid record. His wife was Miss Adele Wilcox of New York.

WOMEN PURIFY VILLAGE; QUIT

Town's Officials Turn Back Government to Men, With Good Advice.

Out in Jewett, Tex., at the rim of the Old West, where virility has blazed the trail to a better civilization, women are triumphant.

Female office holders have proved to the world that women can guide the destinies of municipalities and at the same time successfully pilot the domestic duties given unto them as wives and mothers.

Jewett's tax dodgers have paid up. Crime has become a myth in this little community. A city administration of women, who defeated their own husbands at the polls, did the trick—and did it well.

And now the women officers are going to lay aside the robes of officialdom. They have shown the men how to successfully conduct the administration of this city's affairs.

Peeved at what they believed to be recalcitrant performance of duties by their husbands, five Jewett women entered the political ring against their "better halves." They made a clean sweep and took over the governmental reins.

"You've seen what can be done and how we did it," the women told their husbands. "We're not going to continue in politics. It's up to you men to step in and continue the work we have started."

Jewett's city officials for the past two years have been: Mrs. J. T. Adkisson, mayor; Mrs. R. H. Evans, Mrs. W. R. Dotson, Mrs. Coakley Evans and Mrs. F. P. Harrison, commissioners.

Following the inception of Jewett's "all-woman" government Thayer, Kansas, and Addington, Okla., elected women to fill municipal offices. Women in those two cities, however, did not defeat their own husbands.

Before the women took office no effort had been made to collect city taxes, and they began their duties with an empty treasury. Gathering these taxes was the hardest problem they tackled, and now they are leaving office with a full treasury. The first year the women collected taxes from all but a few, and the second year every cent due to the city was collected.

The women used the tax money to good advantage, expending it improving the town. Roads were put in better condition, unsightly buildings were removed, many trees were planted, weeds were kept cut, new sidewalks were laid, a city marshal was employed. There hasn't been an occupant in the jail here for two years.

The five women who formed the "petticoat government" for the last two years, besides having husbands to manage, have children to look after. They also were deeply interested in club and church work.

CHINA FORBIDS OPIUM GROWING

Removal of Governors Is Threatened Unless Practice Stops.

As a feature of the crusade against opium growing, smuggling and smoking, which is being waged in China, the minister of the interior at Peking has issued an important proclamation to all civil governors of the various provinces instructing them to enforce the laws regarding opium. If the laws are not enforced he states that removal from office will be the punishment.

In the circular severe penalties are also promised for any person or persons who dare to smoke, cultivate or sell the dangerous drug after the promulgation of this order.

The order sounds exceedingly well in words, but in reality and practice, in view of the weak position of the Peking government, it is doubtful whether the threat of cashiering or removing the civil administrators of the provinces can be actually put into force especially as it is alleged that poppy cultivators of the various provinces are generally under the protection of the Super-Tuchuns, Tuchuns or powerful divisional army commanders.

In fact, without the effective disbandment of the Chinese superfluous soldiers and the reduction of the powers of the Tuchuns, the powerless Peking government is not in a position to enforce any reform or order in the provinces, and as the so-called central government in Peking cannot appoint a civil administrator or even a Taoyin without previous concurrence or approval of the Super-Tuchuns and Tuchuns, it will be interesting to know by what means the president and the premier will remove a Shengchang or Taoyin from his post.

"Rights" Weren't Right

Ernest Springthorpe of England, claimed he was within his "rights" in beating his daughter with a heavy stick. He's now in prison for three months.

The Latest Markets

Swayed by a series of events of national and international importance, the stock market last week was keenly watched by investors and the public alike. Some developments vitally affecting the business conditions of the nation have come to the surface during the last seven days, and the public, even though not concerned directly in the price of securities, took the course of the stock market as an indication whether the net result was for better or worse commercially and industrially.

Viewed from this angle, it appears evident that despite the varying and complex influences brought to bear on the business fabric, the one basic fact, that business is improving the country over, has overshadowed everything else as a market factor, and the trend for the week, despite higher money rates, court decisions, railroad strike talk, continuation of the coal strike and increased operations of outsiders in the market, has been toward higher values.

Announcement of wage reductions to come later in the Summer was the first news item of the week, and was considered a bullish feature. When rumors of still further wage cuts began to come in, they were followed by vague intimations of labor trouble. There has been more or less talk of railroad strikes since 1914, and at times a nation-wide tieup has been deferred only at the last moment. But the fact that it always has been deferred unquestionably has affected public opinion to such an extent that no real anxiety concerning a railroad strike is likely to make itself felt at this time.

The decision of the supreme court adverse to the railroads in the cases of the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific combine, and the Reading coal assets were disappointing to the bulls. The Southern Pacific decision must have been expected, however, as it almost parallels the Union Pacific decree of 1912. The stock was not radically affected. In Reading, however, the effect was a decline of more than 5 points in the common, and a corresponding rise in the preferred.

The coal strike was brought to the fore again by the price setting of Secretary Hoover, which will mean an increase in soft coal prices of from 50 cents to a dollar a ton. Bituminous reserves, amounting to 60,000,000 tons when the strike began, are more than half gone now, and some development of importance is practically certain this month. Even the continuance of the present deadlock will produce a more ticklish state of affairs in 30 days.

Although money rates in New York ranged around five per cent most of the week, no general tightening of the money market is apparent. The statement of reserve banks indicates continued ease, and the money rate at New York is higher only because of heavy dividend disbursement the last few lays. As soon as this money finds its way back into the channels of finance, a decline in the call rate is anticipated.

On the bull side, there have been many incidents of an encouraging nature. The consummation of the steel merger, although not along the lines originally intended, is likely to be followed by other consolidations, and the coppers, oils and industrials generally are ready to respond to any rumors of this character. The annual reports of 1921, showing heavy net losses as compared to 1920, are practically all in now, and the trade is beginning to receive the far more cheerful reports for the first quarter of this year, showing substantial gains in every line, and especially as regards the automobile trade.

The German reparation crisis has passed without any international flareup, and this is reflected in the advance in foreign exchange. Sterling bills made a new high, and the oft repeated assertion that sterling advance is one of the greatest indications that the world is again getting on an even financial keel, again bears reiteration.

Investigations of the Lockwood committee into the steel business have not caused any uneasiness among the holders of these shares. The fact that United States Steel common Friday made a new high record for two years, may not be connected with facts brought out during the investigation, but it adds to the optimism of those who believe prosperity for steel plants is assured for a long time ahead.

The loan to Germany is still in an uncertain stage. Its flotation would materially benefit the international situation, but few at present are willing to predict when, if or how this can be accomplished.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.26; July, $1.18. Corn, cash, 65½c. Oats, cash, 42c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, 97½c. Cloverseed, cash, $13.75; October, $11.15. Alsike, cash, $11.50; August, $11.75. Timothy, cash, $2.70; September, $3.15; October, $3.10.

Chicago—Wheat, July, $1.15; September, $1.15½. Corn, July, 60⅞c; September, 63¾c. Oats, July, 37¼c; September, 39⅛c. Barley, July, 64c. Rye, July, 96c; September, 92⅛c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 39c; solid pact, 38c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20@21c; Michigan, 1-lb., 22c; brick, 20@21c. longhorn, 23@24c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 22c; lean, 32; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 26½c. 11 to 12-lbs., 23½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 20c. Lard—13c. Hams, 31c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 18c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 15@16c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 25@27c; broilers, 35@40c; old roosters, 16@18c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 41½@42c; prints, 42½43c; extra firsts, 40½@41c; firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 33½@34c; packing stock, 16@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 24½@25c; western firsts, new cases, 24c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal fat, 22@22½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@23c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 25½@30c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry — Live heavy fowls, 27@28c; roosters, 16@17c; broilers, 30@45c; spring ducks, 35c. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $2.25@2.40 per 150-pound sack; Florida, new stock, $5.75@6.00 per barrel; Maine, $2.30 per 150-pound sack. Sweet Potatoes — Tennessee Nancy Halls, 90c@1.00 per hamper.

Chicago—Butter, higher; creamery extras, 35½c; firsts, 31½@34½c; seconds, 26@30½c; standards, 35c. Eggs higher; receipts, 36,407 cases; firsts, 23@23½c; ordinary firsts, 21½@22c; miscellaneous, 22½@22¾c; storage packed extras, 25@25¼c; storage packed firsts, 21¾@c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 23c; broilers, 32@38c; roosters, 14c. Potatoes strong; receipts 77 cars; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.65@1.75 cwt.; Idaho sacked Russets, $2.25@2.35 cwt. New stock strong; Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs, No. 1, $3.25@3.50 cwt.; Louisiana, sacked long whites, $2.50@2.75 cwt.; Texas sacked cobblers, No. 1, $3.75 cwt.; South Carolina slat bbls. Irish cobblers, No. 1, $6.25@6.50; No. 2, $3.50@3.75.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 16,796; creamery higher than extras 36½@37c; creamery extras, 92 score, 36c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 33@35½c; packing stock, current make No. 2, 24@24½c. Eggs irregular, receipts, 23,217; fresh gathered firsts, 24½@26c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 5,281. Live and dressed poultry quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, receipts, 4,500; heavies, $11.10; yorkers, $11.25; pigs, $11.25; cattle steady, $8.75; calves, $13.00; lambs steady, $12.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; higher; steers, $9.10@9.40; heifers, $7.50@8.25; cows, $5.75@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; heavies, $11.00; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $11.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; lower; top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $12.00. Calves — Receipts, 2,000; higher; top, $11.25.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; uneven, steady to 10c higher; shipping steers, $8.25@9.25; butchers, $7.75@8.75; yearlings, $8.75@9.55; heifers, $5.75½8.00; cows, $2.50@6.75; bulls, $4.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $40@120. Calves—Receipts, 2,800; 50c higher; $3.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,600; steady to 10c higher; heavy, $11.00@11.25; mixed and yorkers, $11.25@11.35; light yorkers and pigs, $11.35; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $5.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs —Receipts, 3,000; steady; lambs, $10.00@16.00; yearlings, $5.00@12.50; wethers, $7.50@8.00; ewes, $2.00@6.00; mixed sheep, $6.00@7.00.

East St. Louis—U. S. Bureau—Cattle — Receipts, 300; compared with week ago, steers and light yearlings, 15@25c higher; beef cows, 10@15c higher; canners and bulls shade lower; veal calves steady to 25c higher; stockers' steers strong. Week's top on steers and yearlings, $9.00; mixed yearlings, $8.75; heifers, $8.65; week's bulk prices; steers, $7.50@8.25; yearlings, $7.75 $8.60; cows, $4.75@5.75; canners, $2.75@3.00; beef and bologna bulls, $4.00@5.00; stockers' steers, $4.75@5.75. Hogs — Receipts, 3,500; opened five to 10 cents higher; closed with advance lost; top, $10.70; out of line; bulk of good butchers, $10.50@10.65; packers' sows mostly $9.00; bulk, 100 to 130-pound pigs, $10.00@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago. Spring lambs and heavy sheep, 75c to $1 lower; light ewes, 50@75c lower; choice Kentucky Spring lambs, late in week, $14.25; nearby offerings mostly $10.50@13.75; light ewes, $6.00@6.75; heavies, $3.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; active; beef steers, 15@25c higher; early top beef steers, $9.50; weight 1,179 lbs.; bulk beef steers, $8.25@8.90; better grades beef cows and heifers mostly 15c higher; other grades and canners and cutters and veal calves strong; buls 10@25c higher; stockers strong to 15c higher; bulk fat she stock, $5.75@7.55; bulk bologna bulls, $4.15@4.35; bulk vealers to packers, $10.00@10.00. Hogs — Receipts, 40,000; opened strong to 10c higher; later 10@15c higher; spots, 25c higher; top, $10.85; one load practical top, $10.75; bulk, $10.10@10.75; pigs, 15@25c higher; mostly $9.75@10.75; packing sows strong to 10c higher; heavy weight, $10.35@10.50; mediums, $10.45@10.75; lights, $10.70@10.80; light light, $10.35@10.70; packing sows, smooth, $9.25@9.60; packing sows, rough, $9.00@9.35; killing pigs, $9.50@10.45. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; Spring lambs steady to 25c lower; native culls 50c lower; other classes mostly steady; top Spring lambs to packers and shippers, $14.50; cull native largely $8.00; choice light shorn lambs, $12.00; best handy weights to slaughter, $7.00; heavy largely $3.00@3.50; feeders and breeders steady.

DRY LIGHT IS SHED ON OLD MOONSHINER

"I've been making whisky for nigh on 40 years and this is the first time I knew there was any law against it," said Henry Hours, a venerable of the Smoke Hole district, located in Grant and Pendleton counties, W. Va., when he was visited by state police and arrested.

A native of the district proffered information to the troopers that "Old Man" Hours was running a still and had done so ever since he could remember. Corporal Briner, who led the state policemen, said that the episode was the beginning of an educational campaign in the Smoke Hole region.

BUFFALO HERDS INCREASING ON FEDERAL GAME PRESERVES

Forty-six new buffalo calves are reported on three of the four game preserves maintained by the Biological survey of the United States department of agriculture for the special protection of buffalo. On the national bison range, in Montana, there are 417 buffalo, including 28 calves born this Spring. Fifteen calves are reported at the Wind Cave preserve, in South Dakota, and three at Niobrara, Neb.

Bars "Foolish Girls of 40"

Thomas Holme, 81-year-old English widower, who advertised for a fourth wife and received several hundred applications, picked Mrs. Mary Farrow, 70, as his bride. He said he would have none of the "foolish girls of 40."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men over 17. Railway mail clerks. $135-$195 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PATENTS

Patents—Booklet free, Highest references; best results: promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial, Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

We pay big money for painting pillow tops; simple, easy, quick; experience unnecessary. Nileart Co., 2222 Spyrun, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MICHIGAN FARMS FOR SALE

GOOD FARM LANDS!

20, 40, 80-acre tracts near hustling city in Lower Michigan. Rich clay loam soil; only $15 to $35 per acre. Small payment down; balance long time. Investigate this opportunity to get a farm home. Write today for big FREE booklet giving full information. SWIGART LAND CO., L-1245 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Equipped 80-Acre Farm Only $900, Easy Terms

Horse, poultry, pigs, equipment, crops thrown in if taken soon; in community prosperous and contented farmers; handy high school; advantages; convenient R. R. town, famous college; easily cultivated tillage; brook-watered pasture; maple wood; orchard; comfortable elm-shaded cottage, roomy barn, poultry houses. Owner unable to operate, all $900, part cash. Details page 8, Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau st., New York City.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—Eleven posts of the American Legion in this city were suspended by State Commander Paul A. Martin of Battle Creek. The suspension followed the commande's warning against indorsing the constitution of the Wayne county council, which was declared in conflict with the Legion's constitution.

DETROIT — President Harding may visit this city in August when the National Safety council meets here, or he may include this city some time in October during a Western trip.

FLINT—Two bandits were killed and another wounded in a gun fight between the bandits and a sheriff's posse near Hadley recently. The fourth member of the band was captured uninjured.

DETROIT — First holiday of the Summer season took a toll of five deaths in this city.

TRAVERSE CITY — Announcement of Mayor Swanton that wearing of knickerbockers by women had been baned in this city brought quick reaction from club women, shop workers, clerks and high school girls when plans were formulated for a parade in protest against the order.

OHIO

HAMILTON—Mother love and heroism ended in the drowning of Mrs. Emma Uttrich, a milliner. When her daughter, Elizabeth, went beyond her depth while bathing in the Miami river, Mrs. Uttrich leaped into the water and was swept down stream while the daughter was rescued by a youth.

DEFIANCE — Moonshine whisky found beneath a coal bin in the basement of the Grace Episcopal church, the cache of Charles Breese, janitor, resulted in his paying $150 fine.

FREMONT—Court of appeals in Toledo sustained the decision of Judge William Weirman of Port Clinton in exonerating Henry Klopfer, former police chief here, of charges of gross neglect of duty preferred last January by Mayor Schwartz.

COLUMBUS—Wet weather has resulted in only slightly more than 60 per cent of the corn acreage of the state being planted, says the semi-monthly report on crop conditions by C. J. West, state-federal agricultural statistician.

FINDLAY—Speedy action in disposal of bond issues and awarding of contracts for two centralized schools at Vanlue and McComb was in sight as the result of decision of supreme court affirming the validity of the bond issues authorized two years ago.

TIFFIN—Frederick Lewis Bach, for seven years head of the Heidelberg conservatory of music here, has been employed to organize and head a conservatory of music in Wittenberg college, Springfield, next year.

BELLEFONTAINE — David A. Liggit, Belle Center, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for state senate from the 31st district.

COLUMBUS—Viewed as a whole the condition of Ohio farmers is somewhat better this Spring than it was in the Spring of 1921. Crops now in the ground will be grown and harvested at a lower cost than last year's crops, says a statement issued by rural economists of the Ohio State University.

MASSILLON—A general wage increase of approximately 10 per cent to about 2,000 employes of the Central Steel Co. became effective June 1.

LANCASTER — Charles Hammack, 7, was in a serious condition in his home near Cold Springs Hill as the result of being bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake.

TIFFIN—Fire that caused $5,000 damage threatened to wipe out the business district of the Fort Ball section of the city before all fire departments in the city checked the flames.

COLUMBUS — Advance indications point to the greatest of all state fairs this year, Secretary of Agriculture L. J. Taber declared recently. He said that requests for space are greater than ever before.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Scores of white-robed figures, believed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, staged simultaneous demonstrations in five districts about the city recently. Huge fiery closses and red lights were used.

PITTSBURGH — Failure of election boards in 28 districts to properly report the vote cast in the recent primary held up the official count for Allegheny county.

PHILADELPHIA — Gifford Pinchot would spend $120,000 again to defeat an organized machine, the Republican gubernatorial nominee said in answer to the criticism of Senator Harrison of Mississippi, in the senate recently, that Pinchot's primary campaign expenses were a "second edition" of the Newberry case.

HARRISBURG—A total of 476,400 tons of river coal, having a value of $697,200, was reclaimed from the rivers and streams of Pennsylvania passing through the hard coal fields in 1921, according to a summary of the river coal industry made public.

KOPPLE — Frances Ritter, 16-year-old high school girl, daughter of Norman R. Ritter, was drowned when she fell into a reservoir within 400 yards of her home.

PITTSBURGH—Spectacular ceremonies by the Ku Klux Klan on hilltops within the city limits brought from Harry B. Rowand, district attorney, the statement that "as long as the members of this order refrain from causing damage and inflicting injury upon citizens of the county and keep within the law" he would have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

UNIONTOWN — Judge Reppert sustained the sentences of the 11 liquor law cases which were appealed to the supreme court of the United States recently for the state.

HARRISBURG — Arrangements are being made for asking bids for construction of 25 sections of highway this year by the state highway department. Most of the work will be done by counties.

PITTSBURGH — Plans are well under way for the merger of $50,000,000 worth of coal properties along the Pan Handle railroad between Pittsburgh and the West Virginia line, it has been admitted by John A. Bell, banker, who is one of the important figures in the deal.

INDIANA

MICHIGAN CITY—Plea of Mabel Donovan, 17 years old, that her father be executed for the murder of her mother, was answered at the Indiana state prison when William E. Donovan died in the electric chair.

WABASH—Indiana road superintendents are seeking information of Wabash county's method of keeping daily record of the work done by assistant road superintendents, and other points in connection with added efficiency in road work and saving to the county.

FORT WAYNE—Directors of the Allen county farm bureau will meet the second and fourth Saturdays of each month in the future, it has been announced. The additional meeting each month was thought necessary for the best interests of the bureau.

AMERICANS ASSIST FRENCH LEGIONAIRES

General Dubail, grand chancellor of the Order of the Legion of Honor, has received 250,000 francs from an anonymous American member of the legion, who writes:

"In memory of the legionaires who died for France and for humanity during the war of 1914."

General Dubail says such contributions from anonymous Americans are frequent. The money is spent by the Legion in welfare work.

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

Let Me Prove This Free

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live—no matter what your age or occupation—if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves, and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon—but do this now—TODAY.

Free Pile Remedy
E. R. Page,
423-H Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send free trial of your Method to:
....
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....

BRITISH FORCE CLEARS ULSTER OF SINN FEIN

Seven Republicans, One Crown Soldier Die in Storming of Border Town in Ireland.

British troops have driven the Sinn Fein invaders from their main positions in Ulster territory and a large part of the border between North and South Ireland now is virtually a battle front.

The village of Pettigoe on the Fermanagh-Domegal border, was recaptured from the Sinn Fein invaders Sunday and the southern forces also are reported to have evacuated Belleek, 10 miles to the southwest. Seven Republican soldiers and one British soldier were killed.

The military has taken over much of the boundary line and the Sinn Feiners now face seasoned and well armed troops equipped with artillery, instead of the special Ulster constabulary men.

The London Daily News basing its information on a dispatch from its correspondent at Enniskillen, declares the crisis has been elaborately faked for political purposes, and that ahe provocation to war comes from the Ulster side of the border.

News dispatches from Ulster declare feeling there has been embittered by the murder of Magistrate Flanagan, which caused a great sensation. The victim had lately sentenced many offenders under the fire arms act and often had been threatend, but had ignored the threats. He was accompanied to the cathedral at Newry, where the shooting took place, by his sister. She seized one assailant but he threw her off and escaped with his companions in an automobile into Lough county, which is Free State territory and where they consequently could not be pursued by the northern authorities.

WORK TO CUT P. O. EXPENSE

Orders Reorganization on Finding Needless Expenditures.

Postmaster General Work has begun a thorough reorganization of the postoffices of the country as a result of the discovery recently that more than a quarter million dollars was needlessly spent each year in one of the larger offices of the country.

An official of the office of the chief postal inspector was detailed by Dr. Work when he was first assistant postmaster general to make a detailed analysis of surplus help, material, and apparatus in the postoffice in question.

Dr. Work was so impressed that upon assuming the postmaster generalship he detailed a score or more inspectors to various offices with a view to curtailing expenses wherever possible. Instructions were issued, however, that nothing should be done that would impair the efficiency or expeditious handling af the mails. Complete reports, are expected soon which will aid the postmaster general to decide where retrenchment best may be made.

"First of all," the postmaster general said, "the postoffice must serve the public well and faithfully, and after this had been accomplished, economy must be practiced. It is not a difficult matter to put on additional men from time to time, but it is quite difficult at times to cut down a force. Careful judgment should be exercised always in the selection of just enough help to meet demads so that the service will not become overcrowded with what is known as surplus auxiliary help."

Forest Fires Kill One

One person was known to be dead, another believed to have perished, scores homeless and vast areas of timberland in western Washington and Oregon were blazing or smouldering wastes as a result of forest and brush fires which got beyond control. Damage in Washington was estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Mother-To-Be, Read This—

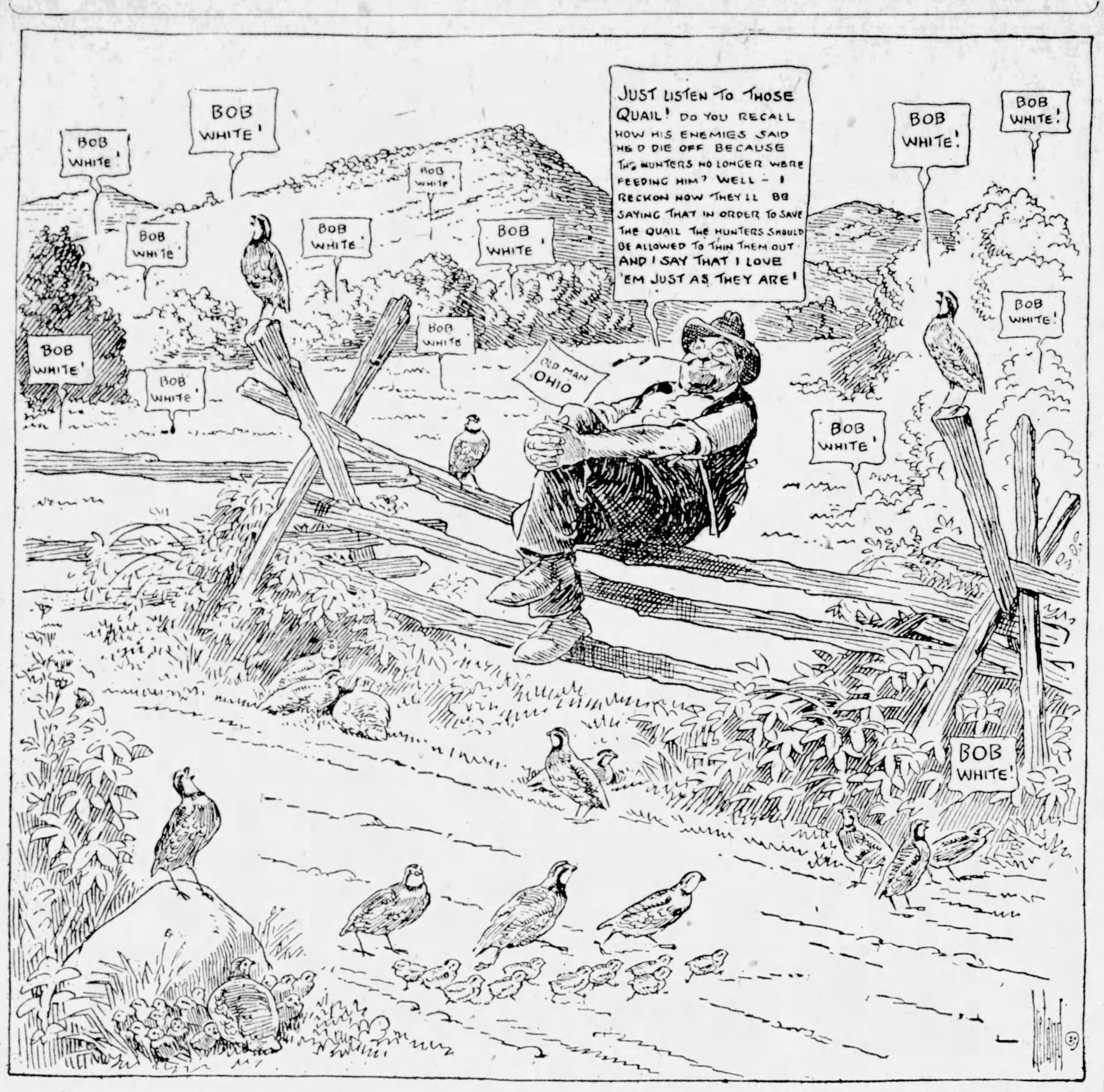
Here is a wonderful message to all expectant mothers. From this moment on, cast from your mind all dread and fear, and feel every day as the months roll by that great freedom from much of the suffering which thousands of expectant mothers undergo, unnecessarily. And when the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

"Mother's Friend" is applied externally to the abdomen, back and hips. It aids the muscles and tissues to expand easily. It penetrates quickly. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. There is no substitute. Avoid useless greases sometimes recommended by the unknowing. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all druggists.

NOTE—Write for valuable free illustrated book, "Motherhood and the Baby," containing important authoritative information which every expectant mother should have, and all about "Mother's Friend," to Bradfield Regulator Company, BA-46, Atlanta, Ga.

Ohio Music


BOB WHITE!
JUST LISTEN TO THOSE QUAIL! DO YOU RECALL HOW HIS ENEMIES SAID HE'D DIE OFF BECAUSE THE HUNTERS NO LONGER WERE FEEDING HIM? WELL—I RECKON NOW THEY'LL BE SAYING THAT IN ORDER TO SAVE THE QUAIL THE HUNTERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO THIN THEM OUT AND I SAY THAT I LOVE 'EM JUST AS THEY ARE!
OLD MAN OHIO

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch

REPORTS FROM CITIES OF OHIO SHOW BIG INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL

BY WILLIAM J. HUSKE.

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"Normalcy" is in sight!

From the industrial centers of Ohio, from its smaller cities and the centers of great agricultural activity, almost without exception, comes the same cheering report to American workmen and to American business men—the period of depression is passed and business is getting into shape for a long run on Prosperity road.

The one discordant note is sounded by the coal industry and a continuation of the strike in this industry for many weeks may seriously cripple the return to "normalcy" so clearly noted in other lines. The great tire industry of Akron has been making tremendous strides and production of tires there now is almost 75 per cent of the 1920 peak. Steel mills are starting up almost daily and the production of iron and steel products is not far from normal.

Most striking of all, however, is the tremendous activity in building lines. New buildings for offices and factories are being erected. ambitious housing projects, both of apartments and residences, are under way almost everywhere, and surplus labor, long unemployed, is again finding something fruitful with which to employ itself.

Conditions in Ohio.

Telegraphic reports of business conditions in Ohio have been received by the International News Service from Chambers of Commerce and other business bodies, closely in touch with local conditions in leading cities. A summary of these reports show:

1—Bank clearings increasing.

2—Unemployment decreasing and in some centers an actual shortage of both skilled and common labor.

3—Great building activity.

4—Mills reopening in almost every city.

5—Retail trade on better basis than at any time since after war boom.

The resumption of business activity, however, displays nothing of the "boom" days of other years. Business, after undergoing the most serious depression in the history of the United States, is rebuilding upon a foundation of deflated values, reports indicate.

Labor, too, is showing a tremendous increase in efficiency. In Akron, the center of the tire industry, it is stated that 27,000 workmen are turning out 75 per cent of the tires produced by 72,000 workers in 1920. From this city comes the first news also of a wage increase because of a labor shortage. One of the plants there has granted a 10 per cent advance, and, it is reported, others will follow its example to bring in sufficient labor to handle already increasing order.

Progress in Cleveland.

In Cleveland, greater activity is reported in all lines. The state-city free employment bureau reports a tremendous decrease in the number of men applying for work. Bank reports show increases in deposits and clearings, and plant after plant is putting out the almost forgotten sign: "Men wanted." At the peak of the depression the number of unemployed in Cleveland was estimated at nearly 150,000, but the number now is said to be not in excess of 25,000, if it reaches that figure.

Summaries of reports received from other cities are:

Cincinnati—Business shows slow and steady increase. Wood-working, printing, publishing, electrical and building material businesses almost normal. Building program, to spend in excess of $12,000,000, is giving employment to all except class which does not wish to work.

Dayton—Automotive industry almost completely recuperated, and indications for future most encouraging. Other industries report decided increase. Plants manufacturing radio equipment expanding rapidly. Largest retail establishment reports business ahead of previous years. Unemployment problem vanished. Home and business building active.

Akron—Rubber factories producing 80 per cent of 1920 peak. Other industries showing slight improvement. Postoffice receipts 27 per cent greater than a year ago. Bank clearings increasing.

Steel Plant on Full Time.

Portsmouth — Whitaker-Glessner plant of Wheeling Steel corporation running full time, and business greatly improved. This company erecting new wire and rod mill that will give employment to 1,500 men. Other industries in city, except shoe factories, operating to capacity. Building activity, while considerable, retarded by high costs.

Toledo—Today's problem is to get more men. Employment offices could place a great number of skilled and unskilled workers. Several plants running night shifts. Shortage of labor reported also in building and other lines.

Canton—Industrial balance practically restored. With exception of two or three, all plants are working full time, although some with decreased number of employes. Employment situation satisfactory. Building will equal last year, which was largest in several years.

Findlay—Local industries running 100 per cent, but agriculture hampered by unseasonable rains which have delayed planting.

Bucyrus—Compared with pre-war times, business conditions fair. Building active and men who had gone elsewhere seeking jobs returning.

Marietta—Some plants back to normal; others operating from 60 to 85 per cent of peak. Outlook favorable. Little unemployment.

Home Shortage Reported.

Elyria—Thirty per cent increase in manufacturing in last 60 days. Most of the workers are employed. Considerable shortage of homes.

Mansfield — Industrial conditions greatly improved in last three months. New open hearth plant operating full time, sheet mills also. Agricultural plants adding men and sign "men wanted" is appearing frequently.

Bellefontaine — Big Four shops adding men. Retail trade improving. Brass works greatly increase force.

Cambridge—Mills and factories running full capacity. Building activity greatest in years. Mine labor only unemployed.

Alliance — Industrial conditions show 50 per cent improvement since Jan. 1. Much building in progress.

Coshocton — Business shows improvement. Crop prospects good and general farm outlook encouraging. Factories running practically full time. Employment situation not acute.

Delaware — Employment steadily increasing. Most factories running full time and to capacity.

Zanesville—Industrial and mercantile conditions show great improvement. Unemployment smallest for 18 months. Plants running full capacity and increasing forces constantly. Building on large scale in progress and more in prospect.

Paper Mills Normal.

Middletown — Conditions practically normal. Little unemployment. Paper and steel mills operating 100 per cent. Two and one-half million to be spent in building.

Youngstown—Steel interests improving definitely. Industries employing larger number of men daily. Practically all operating in excess of 75 per cent. Unemployment no longer a factor.

Lorain—Business gradually but surely improving. Factories operating close to 90 per cent of normal. Practically no good labor unemployed.

Martin's Ferry — Situation improved 60 per cent in last month. Steel plants working 50 to 75 per cent of capacity. Outlook extremely bright except in mining.

Lima—All unskilled labor employed and not more than 500 skilled mechanics without jobs in city. Locomotive plant, steel mills, cigar factories and motor truck factories daily increasing business.

Ironton—Business conditions very much improved. Dayton Malleable, largest employer of labor, running capacity; Belfont Iron works, second largest, working day and night at 100 per cent. Cement plants running full time, and Solvay Coke works preparing to resume operations. Three iron furnaces awaiting their resumption to "blow in." Retail and wholesale trade greatly improved.

Ashtabula—Manufacturing plants show increased activity and unemployment situation relieved.

Farmers Need Help.

Wooster—Biggest building boom since pre-war days. More than 50 new houses being erected. Three local factories closed for many months scheduled to reopen within a month. Farmers have difficulty in getting hands. To build new $300,000 plant backed by Pittsburgh capital this Summer.

Xenia—General trend toward general business resumption. Industries operating on full time and overtime basis and unable to get sufficient labor. Building greatest since war. Retailers optimistic over improved outlook.

WEEK IN SPORT

Everything points to a close race in the major leagues this season, although both New York teams are holding first place in their respective organizations. Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Brooklyn are crowding the Giants in the National, while the St. Louis Americans are battling neck and neck with the Yankees.

Dutch Ruether, Brooklyn hurler, has won eight straight games.

Detroit slumped badly last week, due to the absence of its suspended manager, Ty Cobb, and star slugger, Harry Heilmann.

Cleveland won four straight from the Tigers last week and went into third place.

Ken Williams is leading the home-run hitters by a close margin, having garnered 14 so far this season. Hornsby of the St. Louis Nationals is second with 13, and Miller of the Athletics is third with 12. Babe Ruth made his third home run Sunday.

Sisler of St. Louis is topping the American league batters with an average of .425, and Hank Gowdy of Boston is leading the National sluggers with a mark of .403. Toporcer, former National leader, dropped to 13th place when he connected safe only four times in 31 times at bat last week.

Major Oscar Westover, H. E. Honeywell and Lieut. W. F. Reed were the three winners of the race to pick contestants to represent the United States in the international balloon races in Switzerland.

St. Paul won a slugfest with Kansas City in the American association last week, the score being 19 to 13. Thirty-six hits were made by both teams.

Harry Harper, veteran left-handed pitcher, has been released by the New York Americans.

Five Philly pitchers were hammered for a total of 25 hits by the Giants in the second game on Memorial day.

Manager Ty Cobb and Outfielder Heilmann of the Detroit Tigers have been indefinitely suspended by Ban Johnson, president of the American league. During an argument Cobb stepped on the umpire's toes.

Lord Wolvagiton's 2-year-old, Captain Cuttle, one of the favorites in the betting, won the classic derby on the historic Epsom Downs race course in England last week. Tamar was second and Craig-AnGower third. There were no American entries.

Pat Moran has been building up his Cincinnati Reds, and his efforts are beginning to bear fruit this year.

Pope Celebrates Birthday

Pope Pius celebrated his 65th birthday May 31. He received numerous congratulatory telegrams and best wishes were sent to him by all the cardinals and archbishops. There were also special messages from Desio, the pope's birthplace, and Milan.

Scarecrow Gives Scare

A railway passenger reported to the police on arrival in Chicago that he had seen the body of a woman a few miles out. Investigation showed the "body" was a scarecrow blown over by the wind.

JUNKING SHIPS GREAT INDUSTRY

Epoch-Making War Craft Knocked to Pieces on Delaware River.

A marine graveyard surpassing in capacity any in the world, with the possible exception of the Sargasso sea has sprung into being on the banks of the Delaware river, at Bridesburg, Pa., where battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the United States navy, once the last word in naval construction, are being cut to pieces for junk, or reconverted into prosaic merchantmen.

Odd squat monitors and tiny submarines, reminiscent of the days when underwater craft were a novelty, are slowly disappearing under the crunch of huge crocodile shears and the incisive cut of the acetylene torch, which bites through 11-inch nickel steel armorplate as though it were paper. A number of old British troopships also are there, of immense junk value because of their hulls of pure wrought iron.

Few ships escape the junkpile. Once in a while someone sees the possibility of utilizing the hulls for peaceful purposes and purchases one or two. The destroyer Stewart, which sank a U-boat off the Brest coast during the war, for which it was awarded a metal star, is being converted into a banana boat for coastwise fruit trade in the Caribbean sea.

All Types of Ships.

From the diminutive submarine A-1, also known as the Plunger, one of Holland's original craft, to the pre-dreadnought Maine, ships of every type are on hand awaiting destruction or conversion.

Victims of the disarmament conference, the old warships represent in many instances epoch-making stages in the development of the fighting craft of today. The Missouri and the Wisconsin are examples of the first use of full side armor and shell proof deckplates which proved of value to other navies in the battles of Jutland and Helgoland Bight.

Not all the enormous weight of armor on the battleships is allowed to go to the junkpile. Much of it is retained by the government for use in ballistic tests of modern ordnance and for the study of bomb-dropping from airplanes. But the guns of the battleships and other craft are being distempered and sawed into ingots to return to the steel mills which gave them birth for use again in peaceful industries.

$30,000,000 in Ships.

Down the Delaware, at the Philadelphia nevy yard, lies more prospective food for the torch, shears and piledriver. The back channel is full of fighting craft, relegated to the discard by the treaties, awaiting purchasers. Two of the first American dreadnoughts—the South Carolina and the Michigan—are in the lot. The total value of the "back-channel navy" when new was well over $30,000,000.

One hundred and nine little destroyers, tied up "out of commission" nearby, are thanking the stars on their funnels that they have escaped such a fate. They are "held in reserve against possible future emergencies."

BULGARIAN GIRLS DODGING WORK

Peasant Premier Wants to Punish Daughters of Bourgeois for Idleness.

Premier Stamboulisky of Bulgaria advocates the arrest and punishment of girls who refuse to obey the new law requiring them to work for the government free four months out of each year. Under this law girls between the ages of 16 and 20, daughters of Bourgeois citizens of Varna and Sofia, are required to work, but only 100 have thus far complied, and they are doing sewing, typing and hospital work. The law went into effect May 1.

Those who have refused to obey argue that they are either under or above the stipulated ages, or that they are about to be married, which is one of the excuses allowed. Those who comply belong to some of the wealthiest families and their mothers accompany them to their work, remaining throughout the eight hours demanded of their daughters. The law is typical of the rule of the peasantry which Stamboulisky, the peasant premier, says is now an actuality in Bulgaria.

Members of the bourgeois party, fearing the imminence of a peasant dictatorship, are attempting to export their valuables, and many have been caught and jailed.

The American legation is under a heavy guard of police and soldiers, owing to the numerous threats received by the minister, Charles S. Wilson.

Stamboulisky proposes to give the vote only to those women earning their own livelihood. "We are now able to do what we will," he said in an address to the peasant congress. "Sofia is another Sodom and Gomorrah, inhabited by speculators and unproducers. The Bourgeois party has tried to get the king on its side, but the king must remember that it is the people who work, and that if we can make him president of the republic of Bulgaria, the old Bulgaria will be finished.

"Let foreigners not mix in our affairs. We will pay our war reparations if forced to, but we will force those among us who brought on the war to do the paying.

FEDERAL RECEIPTS SHOW BIG LOSSES

Within one month of the end of the fiscal year, 1922, the government's ordinary receipts were $1,245,000,000 under those for the same period last year, treasury figures show.

Total ordinary receipts for 11 months were $3,626,000,000. In the corresponding period last year they were $4,869,000,000. The loss is attributed almost entirely to shrinkage in income taxes, which fell from $2,639,000,000 to $1,770,000,000.

Decline in expenditures for the period being $3,043,000,000 as compared with $4,627,000,000 last year.

AERIAL POLICE LAWS PROPOSED

Flier Who Interrupted Memorial Day Speech Causes Rumpus.

The commercial aviator who joined unbidden in the dedication ceremonies of Lincoln memorial, has awakened a train of official reflection which may end in comprehensive national regulations for policing the air.

Indignant at the action of the Memorial day pilot, who drowned out a large portion of President Harding's address by circling low about the memorial, secretary Weeks of the War Department has written the President suggesting that congress be asked to enact a code of "air rules of the road."

Other government officials, including senators and representatives, have had similar experiences and the secretary's proposal found quick sympathy in many quarters.

It is possible that pending measures may be amended to put a stop to indiscriminate "sight-seeing trips" over the heads of public gatherings.

Army aviators long have been under orders to keep their places away from crowds, both for the safety of those below and so that the roar of the motors may not interrupt public functions.

Last Fall the navy got similar instructions, after a navy plane had hovered over a crowd President Harding was addressing in Yorktown, Va.

In the instance of the aviator who broke into fame Memorial day, Secretary Weeks thinks he has found a method of punishment which will not require action by congress. The department believes they have identified the offending pilot as a reserve army officer and Mr. Weeks holds that he was guilty, not only of disobeying a solemn ceremony, but also of showing gross disrespect for the president of the United States. Department officials say that not even a court martial would be necessary in these circumstances to take away a reserve command.

"FAMILY TREE" SMALL ARMY

Five-Foot List of 84 Heirs of War Hero Given; 16 Get $1.92 Monthly.

Bennie F. Taylor, whose home was in Crystal Springs, Miss., was one of Uncle Sam's service men during the war. He died in 1918, naming in his government term insurance policy as the beneficiary his father. The senior Taylor died recently, leaving the insurance to the next of kin.

The Veterans' bureau requested from Taylor's family a list of those relatives falling within the "permitted class." The bureau is still gasping for breath after having received the list, the longest ever filed since the bureau was created. Measured, it is five feet in length and contains the following:

The names, ages and addresses of nine brothers, six sisters, six uncles, six aunts, 23 nephews, 18 nieces, six brothers-in-law, eight sisters-in-law and a stepmother, a total of 84 living relatives, exclusive of cousins.

But that isn't all.

The bureau made an intimate survey of the "five-foot family tree." Here's what was learned. Fifty members of Taylor's surviving family are now residents of Crystal Springs. The entire population of the town is estimated to be 1,395. Which, if figures may be considered authentic, gave Tayolr the remarkable and decidedly unique distinction of having been related to 4 per cent of the total population of his home town.

And yet that isn't all.

During the father's survival of the death of Bennie Taylor the bureau forwarded him monthly checks of $28.75 each.

When the father died and the list of 84 names within the permitted class was received by the bureau, some rapid calculation was necessary. After much expenditure of mental energy, the using up of pads and paper, and indiscriminate chewing of pencils, not to mention the thoughts which may have flitted through the minds of the exasperated statistical experts as they wrestled with the elusive figures, this result was reached:

The stepmother and 15 brothers and sisters of Taylor will each receive a check every month for $1.92.

SENATOR SEEKS WOMEN VOTE

Pomerene Will Cite High Cost of Fine Feathers in Campaign.

If Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Yellow Springs, O., prospective Republican nominee for United States senator, thinks he has the woman vote of Ohio all sewed up and ready to be delivered, he has another big think coming, say supporters of Senator Atlee Pomerene, who will be renominated on the Democratic ticket.

Fess was always a strong supporter of woman suffrage and prohibition while Pomerene consistently opposed both measures, but, say Pomerene partisans, past performances will cut little figure in the coming November election. The new G. O. P. tariff legislation and the effect it is to have on prices of things women wear, want and buy will be the main issue, they predict.

Pomerene himself is overlooking no bets along this line and, with the aid of Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the senate finance committee, is compiling a few facts and figures based on the McCumber bill now before the senate on the manner and extent to which the proposed import duties will boost prices.

"Everything worn by women, from hose to hair nets, will be increased in price under this legislation," Pomerene said.

The only floating dry dock on the Atlantic coast between New York city and Halifax is at the Fore river shipbuilding plant, Quincy, Mass.

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As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised cover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort ever did in your life.

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If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style sight-improving spectacles into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, sight-improving

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How old are you? Ans.................. How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans.

Name ....

County....................Post Office....................

Rural Route....................Box No....................State

Street and No. (if any)

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150,000 COUPLES WED IN SINGLE CEREMON

Justice Malcolm of the supreme court of the Philippines has recently served as marrying magistrate at what was perhaps the largest wedding ceremony of recent times. At one "I now pronounce ye" he joined "till death do them part" some one hundred and fifty thousand couples.

These weddings were not performed ab initio by our judicial big wig, for as a matter of fact, the one hundred and fifty thousand couples already were calling one another "hubby" and "wifey" and in many instances there were from one to a dozen little islanders in each family.

The trouble was that some one with a narrow understanding of words had assumed that when the Philippine marriage law said all marriages should be performed by a minister or priest it was presumed that Christian minister or priest was intended. Now there are some millions of Mahometans, Moros, Chinese and others, who, married according to their own faith, assumed as was natural that a Buddhist priest was none-the-less a priest and a Moro "iman" none-the-less a minister.

Mahometans, Buddhists, Shintoists and any number of other "ans" and "ists" were perfectly satisfied with the validity of their weddings and the legitimacy of their children until recently there was brought before the lower courts a case of a double marriage.

A Chinese had one family, accumulated by a Chinese wedding to a Chinese woman, and a second gathered by means of a Moro wedding to a Moro woman. The Chinese had garnered a fortune and died. Rival claimants took the affair into the American court.

It was ruled that the first marriage was invalid and that the second marriage hadn't taken, because not performed by a Christian minister.

That threw the fat into the fire and bettween one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand conducted weddings could legal existence. Half a Filipino children were by the token illegitimate.

The Moros began polishing krisses and things looked our island possessions until was taken to Justice Malcolm made use of a medium of sense even to the point of the pot in the case of the Both families were given By an extension of his judicial the justice quieted the title husbands of the thousands of ippine mammas.

KIDDIES' DIMES MAKE SCHOOL

Albania Tots Befriended by U. S. Children; Place Is Dedicated.

Nickels and dimes contributed by the children of the United States have made possible the establishment of a vocational school for Albania's boys and girls. The institution, which has accommodations for 300 pupils, has just been formally dedicated by Dr. A. Ross Hill, formerly president of Missouri university and now American Red Cross commissioner for Europe.

The entire Albanian cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the league of nations were present at the ceremony. The Albanian vatra band from Worcester, Mass., played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the American flag was hoisted on the school. Addresses were made by Dr. Hill and Ambrose Kelly of Mechanicsville, N. Y., director of the school.

The Albanian minister of education accepted the gift on behalf of the government and said the school would be a constant reminder of the generosity and thoughtfulness of the children of America, who were ever ready to help their little sisters and brothers in foreign lands. He said it would be the constant effort of the instructors to inculcate in the Albanian children the high moral principles and ideals which had made America so great.

The phrase, "I was taken aback," meaning "taken by surprise," is a nautical term. A ship is "taken aback" when the sails are suddenly blown back by the wind.

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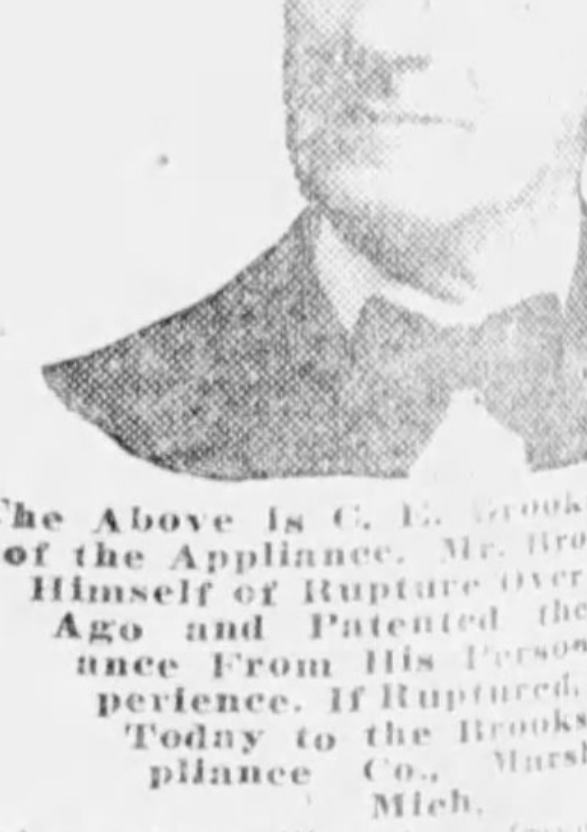

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